THE TIMES
Delivered at your home, 25 cents per week.

Victoria Times.

VOL. 19 VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JULY 20 1894. No. 175

It is Important
You should have pure drugs. Jones, 36 Govt. St., sells PURE DRUGS and dispenses prescriptions accurately.
ALWAYS OPEN.

RINGS.

RINGS

Children's Rings
Birthday Rings
Friendship Rings
Engagement Rings
Wedding Rings

RINGS

In all the latest designs at

CHALLONER & MITCHELL'S,
Manufacturing Jewellers, 47 Government St.

THE....
....WESTSIDE

Delights in selling a good article. It reflects credit on the store.

Puritan Pins

Are the best in the world. To introduce Puritan Pins, commencing this day, Monday, July 16th, we will present to every customer making a purchase in our store, including a paper of PURITAN PINS, a beautiful silver-plated satin finished

Pin Tray

worth certainly as much as we charge for the pins. Every paper of Puritan Pins (any size) contains 360 pins and we sell them at 10 cents a paper.

New Goods

Coming to hand regularly.

Finest French Kid Gloves a specialty.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DIRECT FROM FRANCE Sixty doz. of the celebrated G.B.D. Pipes of different shapes and patterns; come early and select. Morris, Leading Tobacconist, Colonist block. jly20-1t

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have deposited with the Minister of Public Works a plan and description of a wharf proposed to be erected by me in Constance Cove, Esquimalt Harbor, abutting on part of Section 26, Esquimalt District, and have deposited a duplicate of each in the Land Registry Office in the City of Victoria and that I have applied to the Governor in Council for the approval thereof.

Dated 19th July, 1894.

JOHN JOSHUA RUSSELL.
jly20-1m Victoria, B.C.

Butter!

Large consignments arriving weekly by refrigerator car.

J. & A. CLEARIHUE,
26 Yates Street.

To Contractors and Builders. : : :

For Sale at $1.40 per M.

One Million first-class Cedar Shingles. These Shingles are the best ever offered in Victoria; will lay 20 inches more per bunch than any other on the market.
Lumber still at low rates.

Ewen Morrison, Proprietor,
Rock Bay Lumber Yard.

GAVE DOUBLE HIS WINNINGS.

Baron Hirsch's Turf Profits Were Too Small for His Charities.

Rather more than a year ago, says the London Telegraph, we gave a list of the charitable donations bestowed by Baron de Hirsch in 1893 upon the hospitals, homes and benevolent institutions which he had selected as recipients of the large sums of money won by him upon the turf in public stakes in 1891 and 1892. In the first of these years the baron won about $35,000 and in the second about $175,000, including such small items as moneys paid to the second in selling races and the prizes attaching to second and third places in general races. Altogether the sum amounted to about $210,000, and the munificent gift represented the baron's winnings in public stakes, from which no deduction was made for the expenses of training a large stud of horses, for travelling charges, forfeits, stakes, jockey's fees, and other items comprised in the large and swollen bills with which race horse owners are only to familiar. It was universally admitted that the fortunate owner of the famous mare La Fleche, by whom the greater portion of the above small huge sum was won, had displayed great generosity in giving away all his winnings for charitable purposes without subtracting his expenses. What is to be said, however, when, as in the present instance, the example set by the baron in 1893 is not only followed, but duplicated in 1894? During the racing season which closed in November last, Baron de Hirsch's horses won in public stakes about $37,500. This seemed to him, and to the kindly giver, through whom in both cases the baron's bounty has flowed, to be but a small sum for distribution in comparison with the noble contribution to London charities made in the previous year. Under these circumstances the baron remarked that, without establishing a precedent, he had made up his mind to double the sum that his gross winnings amounted to in 1893, and accordingly he drew a cheque for $75,000, which he handed to his friend for distribution. It was his wish that this sum should be divided among the London hospitals and charitable institutions, and $66,500 was thus disposed of, the balance remaining having been reserved for sundry smaller calls.

JERUSALEM'S NEW PROSPERITY

The Holy City Growing and Its Commerce Developing.

The British consul at Jerusalem, in his latest report, gives some interesting details respecting the present condition of the Holy City, says the London Times. It appears that buildings of various kinds continue to be erected in the vicinity and that the city is far outgrowing its former limits. On the western side houses have increased so rapidly within the last few years that quite a large suburb has arisen where formerly there were fields and vineyards.

Every available piece of land is now being bought up by private persons, or by benevolent societies and missions, and already the name of "Modern Jerusalem" has been given to this new quarter. Last year the first public garden was completed outside the Jaffa den, and the trade is generally increasing, especially that in Jaffa oranges, olive wood work (now an important local industry), and olive oil. The export of colocynth declined in consequence of a tithe levied by the authorities. It is gathered by the Arabs in the neighborhood of Gaza, where it grows wild.

An interesting enterprise which has recently been commenced is the collection of the bitumen which rises to the surface and floats about on the Dead Sea. Two sailing boats were taken by train from Jaffa to Jerusalem, and then conveyed on carts to the Jordan, where they were floated down the river to the Dead Sea, and they are now engaged in picking up the bitumen, which is in much request in Europe. The consul thinks it would be advantageous to trade with the inland districts if a steam launch and several lighters were placed on the Dead Sea to ferry across the produce of Moab, which is a country rich in cereals, fruits and cattle. At present it is conveyed in caravans around the north or south end of the Dead Sea, entailing a journey of from four to five days. Kerak, the chief town of Moab, is now garrisoned with Ottoman troops, and authority is established there, so that if rapid communication were established the whole produce of Moab would find its way to Jerusalem and the coast.

Blonde Self Defence.

Mariposa, Cal., July 20.—News has been received in this city of the murder of Leonard G. Marko in the mountains near Colterville by John Barbareau, who blew off one side of Marko's head by the discharge of a loaded shotgun. Barbareau surrendered himself, and he claims to have acted in self-defence. An inquest was subsequently held and a verdict of murder returned.

Good Black Gloves 10c. per Pair
At Russell & McDonald's.

THE COURTS TAKE A HAND.

Indictments Issued for Rioters and Strike Leaders All Over the States.

Southern Pacific Trains Beginning to Move With More Regularity.

Oakland, Cal., July 20.—Mayor Pardee was hung in effigy by a mob at 3 a.m. at the corner of Seventh and Wood streets. He was also denounced at a mass meeting of five thousand strikers and their sympathizers on account of the riot proclamation. President Roberts this morning still denies that the strike is off and hopes to win. All is quiet this morning.

San Francisco, July 20.—The announcement has been made by the S. P. company that commencing with today all kinds of freight, including perishable and live stock, will be received for transportation over its lines at all points on the Pacific system, with the following exceptions: On the line east of Sacramento through to Ogden. Both local and through freight will be received at all points between San Francisco and El Paso and between San Francisco, via Davisville, Woodland and Marysville and Portland. Green fruit only will be received when destined east of Sacramento, if loaded in refrigerators at the shippers' risk of delay.

Beale, a switchman and a member of the American Railway Union, was arrested in Oakland on a warrant charging him with inciting to riot. Beale was one of the strikers who went to Alameda point last week and caused considerable disturbance at that place.

Milwaukee, July 20.—The federated trades council, representing ten thousand men, took steps to-night to petition congress to impeach Attorney-General Olney for his action in the American railway strike.

St. Paul, July 20.—Sixty indictments have been returned by the federal grand jury against strikers and others for interfering with the mails. No arrests have yet been made.

Omaha, July 20.—Dozens of railroad men, politicians and others have been arrested in Wyoming for contempt of court in interfering with the Union Pacific mail trains and for violation of the interstate commerce act.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 20.—The central market, occupying an entire block of ground, was destroyed by fire last night, also several small dwellings and a livery stable.

Chicago, July 20.—Mrs. Springer, wife of a millionaire, was identified in court as the woman who visited the home of a juror with the alleged object of bribing him in a condemnating suit of the elevated railroad against Springer's property.

The main body of the federal troops left the city this afternoon and the others go to-morrow with the exception of the Ninth Infantry, Sacket's Harbor, N. Y., who stay at Fort Sheridan, for the rest of the summer. The Second Brigade of militia have left for their homes.

San Francisco, July 20.—It is very likely that the evening overland train via Ogden will be discontinued for some time. The morning overland is running at present and is able to accommodate all the travel. Business is always quiet at this time of the year and as the U. P. will run but one overland out of Ogden daily until the fall business commences, it will be unnecessary until then for the Central Pacific to run more than one train a day.

When the preliminary examination of the alleged train-wreckers was resumed this morning, Johnnie Sherburn was recalled to the stand. He testified to an interview between himself, Chief of Police Drew and Detective Burke, in Wilson's livery stable, at Sacramento, after the trip from the bridge, when he showed them a package of giant powder and fuse which Worden had thrown into the vehicle.

Sacramento, July 20.—Absolute quiet prevails here this morning, all trains running close to the schedule time. Six hundred and eleven men went to work at the railway shops this morning and 200 more, who applied for work, were turned away, the company deeming the number at work sufficient for present needs.

Los Angeles, July 20.—Henry Patterson, the man who is charged with firing on the Southern Pacific engine with a shot gun loaded with buck shot during the strike, was examined in the justice's court this morning. Interest in the case has become intense and a great crowd was in the court room.

Woodland, Cal., July 20.—F. W. Hill, conductor, who was the next witness in the case of Worden and Hatch, charged with train-wrecking, testified that on the morning of the wreck he was in the town of Washington and saw Worden, Hatch and several others whom he did not know, in a wagon, and later in the day informed Supt. Fillmore of what he had seen. The witness did not see the wagon come back. It went out about an hour ahead of the train. Witness testified that he belongs to the order of Railway Conductors. He did not give the information to Supt. Fillmore with any hope or expectation of reward.

COLLIERY DISASTER.

Five Men Killed Through the Failure of a Pulley to Work.

Pine Grove, Pa., July 20.—While miners at Williamstown were being hoisted from a colliery last evening a pulley underneath failed to work and the men crashed against the rocks. Five were killed instantly. All of them leave families.

Ottawa News.

Ottawa, July 20.—Yankoughnet, ex-Deputy Superintendent General of Indian affairs, died suddenly in Ireland yesterday. He was superannuated last fall.

Arrangements have been made to allow members to go on Friday evening, as it is expected that prorogation can be reached Saturday night; if not then, certainly on Monday.

On the third reading of the bills authorizing an increased issue of Dominion notes, Mr. Mara urged the establishment of a mint in Canada. He spoke of the want of small change in the west and the use of American silver. He thought that if Victoria and New South Wales with much less population and territory than Canada, could suport mints, Canada ought to be able to do so. Hon. Mr. Foster said he hoped to see a mint established some time, but for the present it was cheaper to have silver coined in England.

VERNON PROBABLY DEFEATED.

Mr. Graham, as Far as Heard From, Has a Substantial Majority.

There are still nine places to hear from in East Yale, but it is not thought that Hon. Mr. Vernon will be able to make up the majority of 70 that Mr. Graham has so far secured. Returns thus far received follow:

	Vernon.	Graham.
Enderby	44	30
Armstrong	25	96
Vernon City	93	124
Mara	15	6
O'Keefes	10	12
White Valley	42	17
Blue Springs	5	2
Kelowna	12	26
Benyoulin	31	34
	277	347

The places still to be heard from are Deep Creek, Okanagan, Trout Creek, Penticton, Fairview, Keremeos, Osoyoos, Camp McKinney, Boundary Creek and Kettle River.

French Creek is the only place in the north riding of West Kootenay that has not been heard from. The other returns are:

	Brown.	Kellie.
Trail Creek	5	5
Robson	2	1
Fire Valley	1	20
Trout Creek	3	7
Nakusp	22	28
Hot Springs	3	2
Halt's Landing		3
Thomsons	15	29
Trout Lake	3	6
Carnes Creek	3	2
Dasmile Creek	6	9
French Creek		
	—	—
	62	108

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

World's Fair Exhibitors Will Get their Medals, Such as They Will Be.

Philadelphia, July 20.—There is now a prospect that the successful exhibitors at the Chicago World's Fair will get their medals before the great exhibition has been entirely forgotten. Under orders from Secretary Carlisle the engraving department of the mint has completed a patchwork design with St. Gauden's picture on one side and the production of an unknown engraver at the mint on the other. The dyes were sent to the machinery department this morning, and the medals can now be turned out to the full capacity of the presses. Artists who have seen the patchwork declare that the medals will be no credit either to the country or the government.

HOW WIRE IS MADE.

Process by Which the Rod is Converted Into Small Wire.

The rod is received by the wire-drawer in the form of a coil, the rod being of varying section and the coil of a weight depending upon the purpose for which it is intended. One end of the rod is pointed and reduced by machinery. The coil is then given a bath in mild acid to remove all oxidation, afterwards washed in lime water to give a drawing surface, and is finally dried in a proper oven. When ready for drawing, the pointed rod is inserted in one of the holes of the drawing plate. This plate is generally of steel, but some factories use cast iron. The drawing holes are conical and the rod is inserted from the larger end. On the other side of the plate the pointed end is seized by power pinchers and pulled until enough has been drawn through to allow of its being passed around and fastened to a drum or reel which is driven by power. Of course, the rod is reduced in area and much elongated, and this without any perceptible loss of metal. While passing through the plate it is kept lubricated with what is called wire-drawers' soap or grease. After being drawn through this first hole it is put through a series of smaller ones until it has been brought down to the requisite size. But the compression and disturbance of the structure of the rod consequent upon these reductions has hardened it so much that at certain stages it is necessary to stop the process and soften the metal by annealing. After this it is again washed in acid, etc., and the drawing is resumed. Iron and low grade steel rods need require five or six annealings while being reduced to the finer guages of wire. But the manufacture of soft steel rods can now be drawn into fence wire without any cleaning or annealing. After the final drawing the wire is finished in various ways, depending upon the purpose for which it is intended.

No matter of what metal the wire may be composed, the same general system of drawing is used, varying more or less according to the metal. Including gold, silver, platinum, copper, etc., the commercial sizes of wire run from one-quarter of an inch to 1-700 inch in diameter. —Cassier's Magazine.

WAGNERIAN FESTIVAL.

The Opening at Bayreuth, the Mecca for the Musically Mad.

Bayreuth, July 20.—After months of preparation the tenth great Wagner festival commenced yesterday afternoon with the performance of "Parsifal." The Bayreuth theatre was crowded, musicians from all parts of Europe as well as visitors from America being present. The performance commenced at four o'clock and terminated at ten, an interval of one hour being allowed between acts. The price of admission to all parts of the house was five dollars, but early this morning choice seats were being sold at 500 per cent. premium. Frau Sacher and Miss Brema had the principal parts in the opera. The festival is to continue for one month, during which time Bayreuth will be the Mecca of leading lights of the musical world to a total of thousands. Great interest is manifested in the production of "Lohengrin."

NO FEAR OF DISCREDIT.

State Department's Action Relative to Korea Commended by European Powers.

Probability of Trouble Between England and Japan Over Cousul Affair.

Washington, D. C., July 20.—Among the state department officials the opinion is general that the trouble between Japan and China over Korea will be brought to an end through mediation. The Herald's correspondent says: "I was informed to-day by one of these gentlemen that what the United States is doing now in the matter has been already commended by the European nations who are at all interested. There is no fear at the state department that any discredit will be thrown upon the administration by its connection with the affair, even if the whole matter is made public. Secretary Gresham, notwithstanding his illness, has been in frequent consultation with the state department officials concerning the matter and the results of the conferences will probably be submitted to the cabinet at a meeting to-night. This morning a more definite policy concerning the whole affair will probably be adopted. Much regret is expressed in official circles that the Japanese troops have been so foolish as to make an attack upon the British consul at Seoul. It is further feared that this action may result in difficulty between England and Japan. It is hoped that the report is exaggerated, but if it is true, then a prompt apology will be forthcoming from Japan.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Cleveland's Opinion of Some of the Proposed Changes.

Washington, July 20.—In the house yesterday it was proposed that after a two hour debate a motion to insist on the disagreement of the house with the senate amendments to the tariff bill should be voted. During the discussion on the proposal Chairman Wilson read a letter from President Cleveland, in which the president earnestly appeals to Wilson to strenuously insist upon party honesty and good faith and a sturdy adherence to Democratic principles, which, he says, are essential to Democratic existence. He declares he feels that the conference will present the best, if not the only hope of true Democracy. Cleveland further says one topic will be submitted to the conference which cannot be compromised consistently with Democratic principles, and that is to admit free all raw material. He points to the absurdity of putting wool on the free list and protecting iron ore and coal. With regard to sugar he says that the commodity is a legitimate focal article of revenue taxation, and while he shares in the existing feeling against trusts, while taxing that article within reasonable bounds Democrats are in no reasonable danger of running counter to Democratic principles. He concludes by urging speedy action, but without deviation from Democratic principles. The letter is dated July 2nd. There was considerable discussion on the proposal, but finally it was agreed to, and with the senate amendments was adopted, and the conference insisted on the senate being notified of the action of the house.

In the senate Voorhees gave notice that he would call up the conference report on the tariff bill to-morrow.

Washington, D. C., July 20.—An order has been passed in the house for a two hours' debate on the tariff conferees report and restricting the action of the house to voting on the motion and insisting on disagreement to the senate amendments in bulk. Chairman Wilson reported the disagreement of the conferees. There was a tumult of applause when he declared the house should never adjourn until the duty on refined sugar had been repealed, no matter what was the fate of the general tariff bill. He read personal letters from the President approving of the bill as passed by the house and advising the conferees to stand firm. The Indian appropriation bill was considered all day by the senate which body passed the report of the conferees. The naval, and consular and diplomatic appropriation bills were agreed to. The general talk in the lobby of the senate is that Gorman, Brice and Smith will do some plain and vigorous talking in the senate to-morrow anent the President's letter to Wilson.

Brief Locals.

—Mayor Teague, Ald. Humphrey and Medical Health Offier Duncan visited Elk lake and inspected the dams and source of the city's water supply.

—It is understood that another petition has been presented to the mayor protesting against the selection of the Nuttall property as a site for the electric light station.

—A small American sloop caught landing produce at Oak Bay has been seized by the customs authorities, and will be confiscated and sold. The goods were being landed for sale here at retail, and it is believed that it was not the first visit here of the vessel.

—A woman residing at Parson's Bridge, who has been acting very strangely of late, has been taken in charge by the provincial police and placed in St. Joseph's Hospital. She will be examined by medical men to determine whether she is insane or only temporarily unbalanced from sickness. She had to be carefully watched in the jail.

—The body of a drowned man was found at Macaulay Point this afternoon. It will be brought to the city later in the day and there will be an inquest either this evening or to-morrow. The body is believed to be that of F. Allan Vernon, the young Englishman who was drowned with Joseph Colquhoun off the sloop Undine two months ago. The body was in the water close to shore at a point not very far from where the Undine capsized.

BAPTISTS IN CONVENTION.

A Highly Successful Gathering in Toronto at Fourth International Meeting.

Large Attendance of Prominent People—Meetings in All City Churches.

Toronto, July 20.—It was a grand sea of faces that looked platform-ward in the Massey music hall yesterday morning. There were young men and old men, women of mature years and young girls, and they were the representatives of that great religious body of the world that adheres to the tenets of the Baptist faith. Three years ago the Baptist Young People's Union of North America was organized in Chicago, and this morning at its fourth annual convention on the soil of the Dominion there were represented 31 states and territories of the United States and the full strength of the Baptist unions in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, and the Maritime Provinces of the Dominion. Around the walls of the splendid auditorium were arranged the flags of the Dominion, of Great Britain, and of the United States, together with the union banners that the delegates from the different districts of the United States had brought with them. These were interspersed with numerous mottoes embroidered or printed on silk or canvas, and the colors of which harmonizing with the banners worn by the delegates lent a picturesqueness to the scene. There was a great burst of applause when at half-past ten o'clock President John H. Chapman appeared on the platform. Following in his wake were 200 representative members of the denomination and who ranged themselves about the stage.

Every seat was occupied and standing room was at a premium when at 10:45 President Chapman rapped upon his desk with his gavel and announced that the convention was formally opened. The audience was estimated to round numbers at 5000. It rose to its feet en masse to join in the grand strains of the "Coronation Hymn," and remained standing while Rev. Dr. A. E. Baten, of McKinney, Texas, made the opening invocation to the throne on high. Then addresses of welcome were in order. An eloquent response for the convention was made by Dr. B. L. Whitman, president of the Colby University, Waterville, Me., and whose complimentary references to the religious and social fraternity that exists between the United States and the Dominion were applauded to the echo. Then the convention turned its attention to business and the annual report of the board of managers was read by the Rev. Frank L. Williams, D. D., the general secretary. It referred to the fact that in three years the union had grown from 3000 to 75,000, and that it had 33 state organizations, every northern state but Montana and Maine being organized. It supported a paper with a weekly circulation of 24,000. Numerous other details were mentioned and suggestions made relative to the future growth and development of the union. The adoption of the report was moved by Henry C. Vedder, editor of the Examiner, New York, and seconded by Rev. Charles A. Reece of Minneapolis, and was carried amid great applause.

Three important auxiliary meetings of the Baptist Union were held in the afternoon. The officers of the local, state and provincial associations met at the Metropolitan church with Frank Harvey Field, of New York, presiding. Rev. A. S. Carman, of Springfield, O., S. C. Ott of Camden, N. J., and Charles A. Esdell, of Pittsburg, led a debate on state and local methods. The students of the Christian culture courses met at the Bond Street Congregational church with Rev. Arthur B. Chaffee, of South Bend, Ind., presiding. The speakers were Dr. J. J. Baker, of St. John's, N. B., Dr. W. F. Stiffler, of Sioux Falls, S. D., and Hon. Hiram B. Swartz, of Wooster, O. The junior members and leaders met at Knox Presbyterian church with A. H. Finn, of Detroit, presiding.

President Chapman called the second day's session to order at half-past nine this morning. There was a brief discussion on topics touched upon in the annual report, and then Rev. J. L. Johnson of Columbus, Miss, spoke upon popular amusements and instanced those entertainments which should commend themselves to the rising generation. After this came the most interesting feature of the session, the salutation of the flags and minute guns by representatives of the state and provincial unions. Thirty such organizations responded and the proceedings, which lasted for one hour, were inspiring in the extreme and created great enthusiasm.

Seven auxiliary conferences in connection with the convention were held in as many churches of the city.

NICARAGUA'S TROUBLES.

The Mosquitoes Making It Very Unpleasant in Bluefields.

New Orleans, July 18.—The first reliable news from Bluefields since the outbreak of hostilities there was brought here to-day by the steamers Gussie and John Wilson, which arrived within a few hours of each other. The vessels left there on the 10th of July, and at that time the situation in the Mosquito reservation was quite serious and it threatened to break out into a regular war before long. For a long time after the removal of General Lacayo, whose dictatorship brought about his downfall through the demand of the United States government, everything went along very peacefully at the reservation. Young Chief Clarence of the Mosquito Indians resided in Bluefields under the protection of the British consul and the American warship, and nothing of note transpired till during the day of March 5th, when some Indians and Nicaraguan soldiers got into a brawl on Bluefields streets and two of the soldiers were killed. This caused a great deal of excitement, and it was feared that the attempts of the new Commissioner, Senor Calsezas, to arrest the rioters would result in more bloodshed. That night, however, before the authorities had time to perfect their plans, the Indians executed a coup d'etat, which changed the whole aspect of affairs, and which the Nicaraguans charge was incited by the Americans. This has resulted in an increase of tension between the two nationalities to such an extent that many Americans have deemed discretion the better part of valor on the occasion, despite the fact that an American warship is anchored off the bluffs.

About the middle of the night the Indians made another attack upon the bluffs where the Nicaraguan troops are quartered and drove them off and captured all the arms and ammunition, and fortified themselves in the stronghold which Lacayo had built for his soldiers. A hundred or more soldiers said to have been commanded by young Clarence himself embarked on a flat boat and stealthily moved around to the bluffs until they were directly opposite them, and before the sentries were aware of what was going on opened fire on the troops, which had been suddenly called to arms. The Nicararguans, however, were so surprised that they were unable to make any defence, and fled. The next morning the Marblehead landed 50 marines and quartered them near the International club to protect American interests. This was deemed necessary owing to the hostility of the Spaniards. The commissioner immediately set to work trying to get together his demoralized forces, and sent word to the interior by courier for reinforcements. After the landing of the marines there were no more hostilities, though the Indians were still in possession of the bluffs. It was reported that the Indians in the interior were preparing to move on Bluefields in large numbers to annihilate the Nicaraguans, and though they have not yet materialized there is a vast amount of uneasiness there.

It is said that the Nicaraguans have warned several Americans to make themselves scarce under pain of death, but so far these threats have not been put into execution.

The trouble in Corn Island is substantially as reported in the dispatches from Port Limon. The foreign residents rebelled against the native governor and drove him into the woods with a few of his followers. The natives came to his rescue, and after a few skirmishes he was reinstated.

There is no British warship at Bluefields, the Magicienne having left there nearly a month ago. The Nicaraguans have seized all the lighters used in loading the fruit steamers, and are preparing for a regular campaign against the Indians as soon as the expected reinforcements arrive.

SENATORS GUILTY OF PERJURY.

So Says the Washington Correspondent of the Herald.

New York, July 19.—The Herald's Washington dispatch says: I was told to-day that despite the denials of speculators and the sworn statements of senators who had been called before the investigating committee that it could be proved in three instances at least that the speculation had been engaged in, and that the three senators referred to had been guilty of perjury.

An interesting story is going the rounds to-day—a story so startling in its details that it is almost past belief. I am told of a man here in Washington who has in his possession the original brokers' contract wherein one of the senators, a prominent one at that, contracted to buy sugar when it was down to 83, just before its phenomenal rise. It was stated that interested persons, "shorts" on sugar, and who had been "squeezed" in the process of manipulating the market, or because they did not have the inside tip, had lost an immense amount of money and had determined to break the sugar schedule at all hazards. The most interesting part of the story is the way in which they intended to set the sugar schedule aside, and I am told that it was by no other process than the arrest of a certain senator as a perjurer. In a criminal case of this kind, it is said, stockbrokers would be compelled to show their books in court, and the persons back of this scheme say they can prove, not only by the evidence they now claim to have, but by what they could thus lay bare, that somebody has been doing some lying before the investigating committee.

It is thought that this particular senator, rather than submit to the proceedings, would undo the work it is said he has assisted in doing, and through the influence he is said to wield sugar would be placed on the free list, and the men "short" of the stock would recoup the capital they have dropped while they were on the wrong side of the market.

CONDEMNS LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Mgr. Satolli Approves of Bishop Waterson's Action Re Saloons.

New York, July 18.—The Press will say to-morrow: Mgr. Satolli has just rendered a decision condemning the liquor traffic. He approves of the expulsion of liquor dealers from Catholic societies. This unmistakable decision was called forth by an appeal from the ruling of Bishop Waterson of Columbus, Ohio.

During the last Lenten season Bishop Waterson addressed a letter to the clergy and laity of his diocese dealing wholly with the temperance problem. One of the societies laid the matter formally before Mgr. Satolli. To this appeal the apostolic delegate has just responded.

Satolli sustains the proposition of Bishop Waterson, and says: "The liquor traffic, and especially as conducted here in the United States, is the source of much evil, and hence the bishop was acting within his rights in seeking to restrict it. The apostolic delegate sustains Bishop Waterson's action and approves of his circular and regulation concerning saloons and the expulsion of saloon keepers from membership in Catholic societies."

SKIRMISH AT SAMOA.

Petition to Germany for the Annexation of the Islands.

Aukland, N. Z., July 18.—The steamship Mariposa, from Samoa, brings news of a skirmish in which the government forces defeated the rebels, killing 22 men. A petition that the islands be annexed by Germany has been sent to Emperor William.

The government complained to the German consul just before the Mariposa's departure that the officers of the German cruiser Falke had visited the rebel fort and had regaled the rebel chief and several of his supporters aboard the ship. The consul strongly condemned the conduct of the officers.

Republic of Hawaii.

Aukland, July 18.—With the Hogobiu mail, which arrived to-day came the first news of the proclamation of the republic on July 4, with Sanford B. Dole as president. Many monarchists have already taken the oath of allegiance to the government.

When you buy Eddy's Matches I m told,
Though it seems a most strange paradox,
The boxes are full as they'll hold,
Yet **matchless** you'll find every box.

Buy only

EDDY'S MATCHES.

The Best.

Mammoth Works:
HULL, CANADA.

ARTIFICIAL SUN.

Interesting Test of the Great Search-Light at Sandy Hook.

Observer E. B. Dunn, of the U. S. signal service, climbed up to the roof of his little office on the top of the Equitable building a quarter to 9 o'clock last night, carrying a mysetrious package under his arm. A few minutes later several shadowy figures scaled the iron ladder leading up the steep mansard and joined him in his vigil, and to them he explained how the new great search-light—the most powerful in the world—which was recently put in position at Sandy Hook, just about twenty miles from where he stood, was about to be tested, and how a part of the test was to see whether it could flash a message to the city after the method of the heliographic signalling. He was there to read it, and Assistant Observer W. L. Day, who is Mr. Dunn's official telegraph operator, was there to help him do it. The others were reporters.

By preconcerted arrangement the trial was to begin at 9 o'clock precisely, and Mr. Dunn and Mr. Day made a careful survey of the horizon to determine at just what point the light would appear. They agreed that the conditions for the experiment could hardly be better. Mr. Dunn opened his bundle and took from it a great cartridge of white fire, by which the operator of the lamp was to fix the direction in which to throw its rays. He lit it and sent out a great column of dazzling flame. Mr. Dunn and Mr. Day clapped their hands over their eyes until it burned out lest they should be blinded by it when the trial began.

Then Trinity's clock boomed out the first stroke of the hour, and with the sound not a faint speck of light among many, but a great dazzling half disc of fire burst into view above the woodland flanking Fort Hamilton, nearly as big as the full moon rising behind distant trees, and ten times as bright.

It remained for half a minute or so and then disappeared for an instant. Then it flashed quickly and glared for a few seconds. The flash and glare were repeated four times, repeating the letter "A" of the Morse code, the agreed call.

Mr. Dunn touched off another Bengal light, and while it was still blazing the search-light began to speak, and Mr. Day read off the fiery dots and dashes on the horizon as easily as he could had they been clicked off on his shoulder in the room below. "We are on 2 you," it said.

Then aminute later, "Are you onto us?" and Mr. Dunn touched off his third and last cartridge.

The next word from Sandy Hook was, "Burn another light." For obvious reasons Mr. Dunn didn't comply. Then again the beacon spoke, "Please burn another light." A long perior of darkness followed, while Mr. Day ran downstairs to explain the situation over the wire.

When he came up again the light began to flash and flare again, and this is what it said:

"Please publish the following message in the papers: This is the commencement of the test by the ordnance board, United States army, of the 2,000,000 candle-power search-light erected at Sandy Hook for coast defence purposes. Good night. With thanks of the board."

Part of the message was lost, but it wasn't the fault of the search-light, but of a chimney 'way below the watcher, which suddenly vomited a great mass of cinders that filled up every observer's eyes and rendered them useless for several minutes, and as luck would have it those in the party who understood the Morse alphabet were the last to get their lids open again.

The light was so intense, however, that I turned my back to the chimney and took the last of the message with perfect ease from my flickering shadow on the flagpole. It was about as intense as that cast by the half moon on a clear night.

Mr. Dunn, who ought to know, said that he had no doubt that the message could have been taken in Yonkers. The matter came at the rate of about ten words a minute.—New York Herald.

IF YOUR TONGUE IS COATED YOU NEED THEM

ESELJAY'S LIVER LOZENGES.

They are not a cure all, but are the best medicine known for Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Pimples, Sallowness and all disorders arising from torpid liver or impure blood.

25 CENTS A BOX.

Ask Your Druggist For Them.

Ladies,

Mother Green's Tansy Pills.
Used by thousands. Safe, Sure and Always Reliable. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.
PRICE, From all druggists, or mailed, free from observation, on receipt of $1.00. Sealed particulars, 2 stamps.

LANY MEDICINE CO. Montreal, Can.

For sale by Langley & Co., Druggists Victoria.

Argyle House.

We are Clearing Out the Following Lines of Goods:

A lot of Ladies' Parasols at cost price.
Ladies' Belts at cost price.
Childrens' Stockings reduced from 25c., 20c., and 15c., to 10c. a pair.
Boy's heavy ribbed Cotton Stockings reduced from 25c. to 15c.
A lot of Ladies' Jerseys at cost price.
All our stock of single width Dress Goods at cost.
Ladies' Beaded Capes below cost.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

Ladies' Undervests 10c. each, Childrens' Undervests 10c. each.
Ladies' Corsets 50c. a pair.
White quilts 90c. each.
Curtain Net for long curtains, taped and scollaped, 7 yds. for $1.00.
Lace Curtains taped and scollaped 50c. a pair.
Toilet Covers, white and with colored border, 25c. each.
White Calico, 20 yds. for $1.00.
Unbleached Calico, 20 yds. for $1.00.
Heavy White Sheeting, 20c. a yard.
Unbleached Sheeting, 20c. a yard.
Canton Flannel, 14 yds. for $1.00
Glass Cloth, 12 yds. for $1.00.
Crash Toweling, 14 yds. for $1.00.
Silecia Dress Lining, 3 yds. for 25c.
Table Linen, 20c. a yard.
Brooks' Sewing Cotton, best quality, 35c. a doz.
White Checked Muslins, 12 yds. for $1.00.
Black and Colored Cashmeres, 25c. a yd.

REMNANTS

Of Dress Goods, Ginghams, Prints, Embroideries, Ribbons, etc., cheaper than ever before.

J. Horner & Co.

88 DOUGLAS STREET.

Simpson, Strickland & Co

DARTMOUTH, ENGLAND,

Engineers, Yacht & Launch Builders.

SOLE MAKERS OF

Kingdon's Patent Machinery,

—FOR—

STEAM LAUNCHES, ELECTRIC LIGHT and AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

We build and completely equip First-class Launches of all descriptions for Lake, Sea, River and shallow draught work.

OUR SPECIALTIES ARE

First in Economy, Power, Speed and Lightness.

The materials and the workmanship are the best.

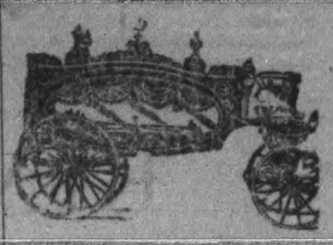
Write for catalogue and price list.

KEEPS YOU IN HEALTH.
DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE
DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING.

A safeguard against infectious diseases.
Sold by chemists throughout the world.
Dunn & Co. Marble Arch, London, England.

LANGLEY & CO., Victoria, Agents for B.C.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867)



Funeral Director and Embalmer.
Government street, Victoria.

THOS. STOREY,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.
Office: 90 Johnson St.

Real Estate.

TO LEASE—1 farm of 67 acres, 6 miles from city, water front, $150 per year; 1 farm of 100 acres, 9 miles from city with new 8-room house, etc., $250 per year; 1 farm of 100 acres, 20 miles from city, close to Sidney & Victoria Railway, cottage, stable, etc., $200 per year.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for city or suburban property, ranch 320 acres, 14 miles from Calgary, N.W.T.; 2 good roads to property; 265 acres fenced; 30 acres bush; good black soil; Elbow river crosses property; 2 good springs; well settled district; church, school, stores, etc.; numerous business chances; factory, all within 1 and two miles. Price, $2,500.

80 ACRES, PARTLY CLEARED, WITH house and stable, close to railway station; a good chicken and fruit farm; cheap.

THREE LOTS, 60x148 EACH. Splendid position; close to Fowl Bay; good level land; a bargain, ($650) or singly $225 each. Postoffice box 361.

A. WILLIAMS,
3 Store Street, Opposite Railway Station

Co-Operation.

The British Columbia Industrial Co-Operative Association is founded on the basis of productive and distributive co-operation. It is a combination of laborers of various trades and professions, for their physical, intellectual, social and moral improvement, both directly and indirectly. By combining the surplus earnings of its members in one common fund, the Association will provide them with permanent employment at good wages, with living at actual cost.

All persons wishing to join can obtain further particulars by addressing
JOHN DODD,
Nanaimo, B. C.
jel-tf-d&w

S. A. Stoddart, 68 1-2 Yates St.

GREAT REDUCTIONS.

Waltham Watch Co., P.S. Bartlett, (stem wind)	$ 8 00
Appleton, Tracy & Co., (adjusted) (all new movements)	15 00
Low grades from	4 00
Watches cleaned	75
Main spring	75
New lever staff	1 25
Jewels	50
Clocks cleaned from	50

Jewelry repaired; Seal Teeth mounted in solid gold from $2, silver from $1; pipes mounted in solid silver, from 50c., gold $2.50. SPECIAL—Clocks regulated and repaired against accidents for 12 months. Called for and delivered at any residence where the cars pass.

S. A. STODDART,
Practical Watchmaker. 68 1-2 Yates St.

Coal! Coal! Coal!
And Wood.

We are still supplying the BEST Coal and Wood in the market.

The Central Coal and Wood Yard,
Office 6 Trounce Avenue, Telephone 65.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned will make loans from $1 to $1000 on any approved security.
VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE,
133 Government street.
Private entrance on Pandora street.
Business strictly confidential. s19-tf

Land Registry Act.

Sub-lot 18 of Lots 34 and 36, Springfield Estate (Map 297), Esquimalt District.

Whereas the certificate of title of Ernest Search to the above hereditaments bearing date the 7th April, 1891, has been lost or destroyed and application has been made for a duplicate of such certificate, notice is hereby given that such duplicate will be issued unless cause be shown to the contrary, in writing, within one month from the date hereof.

R. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar-General.
Land Registry Office,
Victoria, 20th June, 1894. 120-1m

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

Under power of sale contained in a mortgage registered in the Land Registry Office, Victoria, in charge book Vol. II, Fol. 507, No. 18700 B, the undersigned offer for sale by tender Lots Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 63, and Block XI, part of a re-subdivision of part of Lots two and three of section XXXVIII, Victoria District, and more particularly described in a map or plan deposited with the Registrar General under the number 452.

Tenders will be received up to 12 August next, at noon.

DALBY & CLAXTON,
64 Yates St., Victoria, B.C.,
Agents for the Mortgagee.
119-td

CLEWS' CLUES.

To the Financial Situation—The Strike a Blessing in Disguise.

New York, July 14.—For the past week the chief influence acting upon Wall street interests has been the disorganization of business arising out of the great western strikes. The remarkable fact is that—with so many thousands of the working classes in open hostility not only to capital but to the United States government, and with the threats of labor leaders to carry this disorder to the utmost extent that the numbers of their followers made possible,—the financial centre of the country has remained calm and values have been comparatively unaffected. European holders of our investments have shown some uneasiness at this spectacle of organized revolt against capital and the laws that protect it—which is only what might be expected from the distance separating the event from the observers;—and there has been some consequent selling by the London market, though barely sufficient to visibly affect quotations here.

The cause of this confidence in the financial markets has been the conviction, entertained from the first, that the disturbance could be only temporary,—so brief indeed as barely to afford a chance for making a safe "bear" attack on the market. Wall street has become so familiar with labor disturbances as to know pretty well how to value them. It understands the instinctive weakness of the strike principle, when fairly put to the test, and has learnt that such contests are most apt to end in some form of relief from the restraints or exactions that have been arbitrarily enforced by the unions. In this case, it has been seen that the arraying of the utmost force of organized labor could only end in a defeat that would widely discredit the union principle and emancipate industry from the disturbing rule of the unions. The interruption of travel and transportation has been regarded more as a temporary postponement of railroad business than as so much permanent loss; and the destruction of property has been viewed as a charge upon the local governments which have failed to prevent violence, rather than upon the corporations that have been raided. Moreover, whatever minor forms of actual and uncompensated loss have fallen upon the railroad interest, it is felt to be a small matter in comparison with the offset accruing from the signal failure of the strike principle and the consequent future limitation of the union's power of disturbance. The firm attitude assumed by the government in, for the first time, affiming that these violent methods of strike are fundamentally opposed not only to the rights of the citizen but also to the laws of the United States, in an invaluable contribution towards confidence in the future immunity of our railroads and other large corporations as against the lawless interruptions of labor from which the country has suffered so much and by which the use of capital has been surrounded with very serious risk. In brief, Wall street regards the struggle as the crowning battle between the employing class and the employed class, in which the former has regained its right to unobstructed freedom to contract in the employment of labor. The result of this victory is of no small value to the future stability of our industries; and the estimate put upon it is significantly expressed in the steadiness of the financial markets amid so much confusion.

Another result of much value to the railroads has come out of the strike. Under the past depression of business and the general fall in prices, the roads have felt the necessity of a general reduction in wages, and yet they have hesitated to enforce it lest it should produce a labor disturbance. They have now an opportunity of replacing their past employees, and are doing so upon a generally reduced scale of wages. A valuable opportunity has thus been afforded for the railroads conforming their scale of expenses to the general, and probably permanent, reduction in prices. Thus what has been dreaded as a possible great national calamity turns out to be a valuable contribution towards completing the process of readjustment which our material interests are now undergoing.

Congress is now within a few days of completing the enactment of the new tariff, and so far nothing has arisen in the conference of the two houses suggesting the possibility of a disagreement. In business circles, however, there is no disposition to take anything for granted in this matter, and the effects of the adoption of the bill therefore cannot be measured until the agreement between the senate and house has been finally completed. At present, the feeling is very common that a general revival of confidence and of business will then set in, from which a steady development may be expected. Accounts from European centres indicate that the enactment of the tariff will be the signal for a revival of interests in American investments. Weighing all the conditions and probabilities as they stand to-day, we should not be surprised that, within the next one or two months, the situation is construed as favoring the setting-in of a general process of pronounced improvement in the industrial, commercial and financial interests of the nation.

HENRY CLEWS.

DOMINION REPRESENTATIVES.

To the Editor: The following letter published in the Vancouver News-Advertis of the 19th, so aptly expresses my sentiments that I appropriate it bodily and ask you to publish it.

A YOUNG CAMPAIGNER.

Sir: Your Ottawa dispatches this morning contain information to the effect that all the British Columbia representatives voted against the amendment to Sir John Thompson's Northwest bill, proposed by Dalton McCarthy, Q.C., which amendment seeks to give the power to the people of the Northwest to abolish separate schools if in their wisdom they see fit to do so, a measure of home rule that should meet with the approval of all save those who are extreme political partisans or religious bigots.

Why the members of British Columbia should vote against such a proposition as Mr. McCarthy introduced, is difficult to understand, except on the ground that the B. C. members have been true to their record of throttling any and all honest convictions they might have when party exigencies demand, and voting as they have often done heretofore, as blind partisans and mere machine politicians.

Now, sir, on the school question, especially the members from this province have a right to give no uncertain sound, for is it not a fact beyond dispute that in this province there is a widespread and healthy public sentiment against separate schools? And again by putting themselves on record and refusing to endorse Mr. McCarthy's laudable action to obtain for the Northwest the right to abolish separate schools, our so-called representatives have once again grossly misrepresented the views held by the large majority of the electors of the province. Surely, sir, the time has arrived when prompt and energetic action should be taken to organize for the next Dominion elections, in order that men may be returned to parliament, who, like Dalton McCarthy, will seek to serve the country rather than the party.

The late chieftian, Sir John Macdonald, wisely remarked upon one occasion, that Mr. McCarthy was the brains of the Conservative party and assuredly the platform now advocated by that hon. gentleman, viz: "Tariff Reform," "One Flag" (the old Union Jack); "One School" (non-sectarian); "One Language" (the British); "Equal Rights for all and Special Privileges to None," is one that will command the respect and support not only of modern Conservatives, but of the rising generation of young Canadians, and such a platform will certainly sweep this city and this province at the approaching Dominion election. AN OLD CAMPAIGNER.

Vancouver, July 17, 1894.

DISPUTE ABOUT A BAG.

How a Commercial Traveller Convinced a Lady of a Mistake.

The other day an omnibus full of passengers drove up to its suburban terminus. Side by side sat a commercial traveller and a lady temperance lecturer. The commercial traveller seized his bag made a move to get out. The lady made a snatch after him, and he halted.

"I beg your pardon," she said, "but you have my bag."

"You are certainly mistaken, madam," the traveller said, courteously and firmly. "This bag is mine."

"No, sir," the lady replied firmly, "it is mine. I should know it among a thousand. You must not take it."

[illegible] and the lady insisted, and they came very near quarreling.

Presently one of the passengers pointed to a twin bag in the omnibus and said:

"Whose is that?"

"It can't mine," said the traveller. "It is just like mine, but this is mine."

"And it isn't mine," said the lady. "He has mine, and I want it, and I'll have it. It's a pity if a lady can't travel alone in this country without being robbed of her property in broad daylight."

Finally the traveller said he would open the bag to prove his property.

The lady objected at first, saying she did not want her bag opened in the presence of a crowd of strangers.

But as there was no other means of settling the dispute, she at length consented.

The traveller took out a key, opened the bag, and the curious crowd went forward to see.

On the top of everything lay a big flat flask, half full of whiskey, a pack of cards, meerschaum pipe, a quarter of a pound of tobacco and a snuff box.

The traveller was the first to recover his self-possession and speech.

"Madam," said he, "you are right. This bag is yours. I owe you a thousand apologies."

But the lady had fainted, and the traveller relocked his bag, with a quiet smile.

THEY SCATTERED HIS ASHES.

A Fishing Club Carries Out Eccentric Philip Jaeger's Wishes.

Twenty-three members of the Sea Rambler Fishing Club, of the east side, met at Clifton, S. I., Thursday morning, says the New York Herald, for the purpose of carrying out the wishes of their fellow member, Philip Jaeger, who died last November.

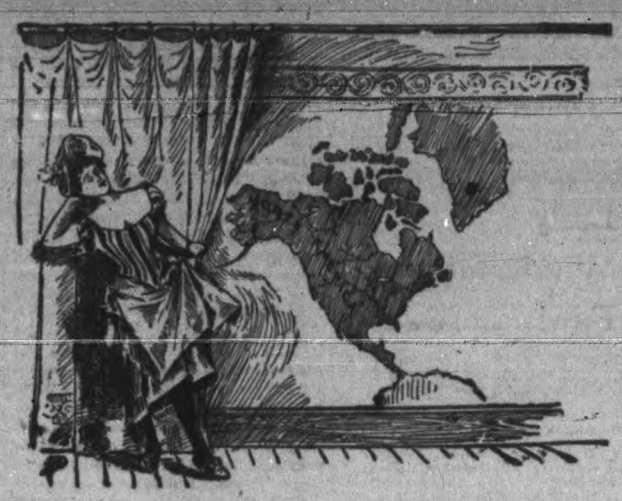
Mr. Jaeger, who was a well-known saloon keeper, was an enthusiastic fisherman and one of the leading members of the club. He was a man of eccentric habits and before his death made a will directing that after his death his body should be incinerated and the ashes given over to the Sea Rambler Fishing Club, whose members should convey them to the fishing grounds in the lower bay and there scatter them in the sea. Since his death the ashes of the lamented Jaeger were in the custody of the fishing club until their final disposition Thursday. Many jolly fishermen, headed by a brass band, and led by Daniel Gell, president of the club, carrying under his arm a canister containing the ashes of Jaeger, marched to the dock, where they boarded the fishing tug Surprise. The tug was gaily decorated with bunting, while from the stern floated the German flag at half-mast. On the afterdeck stood six kegs of beer and a sumptuous feast which had been provided and paid for according to the terms of Jaeger's will. The tug, with its jolly fishermen, started down the bay on its mission at ten o'clock. The trip was quickly made, and at noonday the Surprise was anchored beside the channel buoy south of the Romer shoals. The band played a funeral dirge a few minutes later and the fishermen assembled on the after deck of the tug, where President Gell made an address eulogizing their departed comrade. Then the ashes of all that was mortal of Jaeger were taken from the canister and placed in equal parts on four different small scoops, such as are used in grocery stores. Four members of the club, each with a scoop, took up their positions at the bow, stern, port and starboard sides of the tug, where, at the signal of a cannon fired by Captain Helmes, the ashes were thrown into the sea. Only one of the fishermen, Frederick Lauer, who had been Jaeger's intimate friends, was overcome with grief. He wept like a child. The others were unmoved, and looked upon the novel funeral as a huge joke. After the ashes had disappeared from sight the band struck up a lively tune, while the members of the club were seated at the feast, and began the task of diminishing the six kegs of lager.

When, by reason of a cold or from other cause, the stomach, liver, and kidneys become disordered, no time should be lost in stimulating them to action. Ayer's Pills act quickly, safely, and surely. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicines.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrappers bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 22 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in wrappers, if you leave the end open. Write your address carefully.

RUPTURE
More CURES have been effected by my Truss, with perfect ease to wearer, than by all other devices combined. They retain largest rupture under severest strain. A system of fitting has been perfected the last 25 years, fully equal to personal examination by mail. 27 patents to overcome DEFORMITY. Ill. book free.
CHARLES CLUSS,
191 King St. W., Toronto.



"My Country,

'Tis of Thee."

AMERICA PHOTOGRAPHED tells you all about the "Land of Liberty." Its life-like photographs and splendid descriptions tell the story of America as it has never been told before.

It Costs Money to Travel,

but you can gaze at all the most interesting sights of North America if you are a reader of the Times and will clip the coupons at a cost of only ten cents a week.

Years of Travel

are represented by a glance at these photographs. Educate your children and yourself in the resources and scenic beauties of your own continent.

Not Old Reprints.

These photographic engravings are all published now for the first time. They were made especially for "AMERICA PHOTOGRAPHED." It is the greatest of all portfolios. There are twenty numbers in the series.

No. 15,

which is now offered, contains the usual number of beautiful pictures. Do not fail to secure this number.

HOW TO GET BACK NUMBERS: To those who have been unable to secure the preceding numbers of "AMERICA PHOTOGRAPHED," and desire to start in now and complete the great work, we offer a combination coupon, one of which with 10 cents for each part will procure a complete series.

Canada | Part 6 Coupon.

A COUPON APPEARS IN ALL ISSUES OF THIS PAPER.

Cut out this coupon and forward, together with 10 cents to the Art Department of this paper, and you will receive one part of CANADA, as per number in upper right-hand corner, by mail, post-paid, or bring the coupon and 10 cents to this office and receive Portfolio.

Name_____

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N. B.—Remember, only one Coupon required for each part.

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Bring or send this Coupon with 10c. to the Times office and Part 15 of "America Photographed" will be handed to you. If sent by mail 2 cents extra will be required for postage. Cut out now and present before the end of this week as this coupon will be withdrawn at that time. Subscribers requiring portfolios to be sent by mail, to avoid writing a letter for each, may remit for the whole series or any part thereof, and portfolios will be mailed as issued.

Back numbers, beginning at No. 1, may still be obtained at Times office.

The Dead Advertise Not.

NOTICE.

The Semi-Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Vancouver Island Building Society will be held in Sir William Wallace Society's Hall, Broad street, on Friday, the 20th instant, at 8 o'clock p.m.

BUSINESS:

Receiving the financial statements of the Secretary and Treasurer, the dispatch of such business as may come before the meeting and conducting the 75th Drawing for an Appropriation. See that your shares are not in arrears.

By order.

B. WILLIAMS, Secretary

City of Victoria, British Columbia

TENDER FOR DEBENTURES.

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 4 p.m., on the 1st day of August, 1894, for the purchase of debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B. C., amounting to $100,000, or its sterling equivalent at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling, in sums of $1,000, or its sterling equivalent as aforesaid, payable in fifty years from the 1st of August, 1894, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of four and one-half per cent. per annum, payable half yearly with principal and interest payable as aforesaid at the office of the Bank of British North America either in London, England; New York, U. S. A., or Montreal, Canada.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right to redeem and purchase these debentures on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders thereof, at any time after twenty-five years form the date of issuance of such debentures.

The tenderer must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at four and one-half per cent. from the 1st of August, 1894, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of "The Sewerage Loan By-law, 1894," with principal and interest secured by a rate on all ratable land and improvements in the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's office, Victoria, B. C., June 8th, 1894.

City of Victoria, British Columbia

TENDER FOR DEBENTURES.

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 4 p.m., on the 1st day of August, 1894, for the purchase of debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B. C., amounting to $35,000, or its sterling equivalent at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling, in sums of $1,000, or its sterling equivalent as aforesaid, payable in fifty years from the 1st of August, 1894, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of four and one-half per cent. per annum, payable half yearly with principal and interest payable as aforesaid at the office of the Bank of British North America either in London, England; New York, U. S. A., or Montreal, Canada.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right to redeem and purchase these debentures on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders thereof, at any time after twenty-five years form the date of issuance of such debentures.

The tenderer must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at four and one-half per cent. from the 1st of August, 1894, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of "The Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital Aid By-law, 1894," with principal and interest secured by a rate on all ratable land and improvements in the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's office, Victoria, B. C., June 8th, 1894.

City of Victoria, British Columbia

TENDER FOR DEBENTURES.

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 4 p.m., on the 1st day of August, 1894, for the purchase of debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B. C., amounting to $25,000 or its sterling equivalent at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling, in sums of $1,000, or its sterling equivalent as aforesaid, payable in fifty years from the 1st of August, 1894, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of four and one-half per cent. per annum, payable half yearly with principal and interest payable as aforesaid at the office of the Bank of British North America either in London, England; New York, U. S. A., or Montreal, Canada.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right to redeem and purchase these debentures on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders thereof, at any time after twenty-five years form the date of issuance of such debentures.

The tenderer must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at four and one-half per cent. from the 1st of August, 1894, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of "The Exhibition Loan By-law, 1894," with principal and interest secured by a rate on all ratable land and improvements in the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's office, Victoria, B. C., June 8th, 1894.

W. J. STODDART,
Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler
New York Hotel Building, Yates St.

Watches cleaned, 75 cts; Best Mainsprings 75 cts; Pivotting Wheels, 75 cts; Staffs and Pinions, $1.25; Clocks Cleaned, 50 cts, Jewelry repaired on short notice, on premises, at very low figures.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Albany, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 100 Johnson Street. Telephone 135; residence telephone 417. Victoria, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

PHYSICIANS.

DR. ALBERT WILLIAMS,
Late of London, Eng. General family and obstetric practice, with special attention to diseases of children and diseases of the chest and stomach. Over twenty-five years' professional experience. Many years a member of the British Homœopathic Society, British Gynæcological Society and Pathological Society of London. Dr. Williams may be consulted at all hours at his office and residence 94 Pandora, near Quadra street, city. Telephone 153. jul2-tf

DR. CORSAN has removed his office to the Temple Building, corner Fort and Langley streets. j28-2t

MUSICAL.

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 73 Fritzcose avenue; also at Jameson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 452.

PIANO TUNING—Jas. Sheridan, room 7, Moody Block, cor. Yates and Broad Sts., under Imperial Photograph Gallery or Lombard's Music Store.

SCAVENGERS

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable.
Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.
Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 80 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fingard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
ja18 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 2, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fingard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
jy22 d. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 128, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions are cordially invited. R. H. SWINERTON,
jy19 Scribe E.

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Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join.
R. C. SMITH Secretary.

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L. GOODACRE,
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher, Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping promptly at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 136.

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MIDWIFE.
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DR. A. HUMBER,
Graduate Philadelphia Dental College,
Has opened Dental Parlors at 93 1-2 Douglas street, next door to Odd Fellows' Hall.

DR. A. C. WEST
Surgeon Dentist,
Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C.
Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anæsthetic. my17-d-w

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VICTORIA'S ELECTION
Is Fought and Won.

Pendray's
Soap
Was the Able Champion.

It Quickly Removed all Obstacles and left only

A Clean Sheet.

Get Pendray's and You'll Have the Best.

Protection Island Coal
Mined by the NEW VANCOUVER COAL CO.
FOR SALE AT THE ROCK BAY COAL YARD
This is positively the best Coal mined in British Columbia.
TERMS STRICTLY CASH.
Telephone 512.

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
ONE NIGHT ONLY!
Friday, July 20th.
Direction of Gustave Frohman.
OSCAR WILDE'S GREAT COMEDY!
Lady Windermere's Fan!
Performed 300 Nights at the St. James' Theatre, London, and 100 Nights at Palmer's Theatre, New York.
:—THE COMPANY—:
Olive Oliver, Frank Gilmore,
Laura Gilvray, Edward Emery,
Nita Sykes, John Archer,
Louise Douglas, Robert Jenkins,
Leona Ulark, Clifford Leigh,
Minnie Nixon, Walter S. Dolman,
Margaret Yates, James Lonn,
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PRICES: $1.00, 75c and 50c.
Seats now on sale at Jameson's.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A good boy at the White House. jy19-tf

WANTED—A Housekeeper; widow, without encumbrances preferred. Address L. G., Times office. jy17-tf

WANTED—Pushing canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; permanent position. Brown Bros., Co., Nurserymen, Portland, Ore. m7-3m

FOR SALE.

RACQUETS—I am selling Tennis Racquets cheap to close them out; $1.75, $2.25, $3, complete Tennis Sets, $13.50 and upwards; good value. Wm. Wilby, 91 Douglas street. jly8-1w

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FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—Apply at 6 Simcoe street. jy18-tf

FIRST CLASS, well-furnished rooms to let, and housekeeping accommodation at Miss McCandlish's, 163 Superior St. jy16

TO LET—Three rooms and kitchen, partially furnished. Apply 116 Pandora avenue. jl6-1w

TO LET OR LEASE—The American Hotel, 20 room and saloon license, bar and bar-fixtures complete; central location. Apply 16 Trounce avenue or Burnes House.

The Daily Times.

CURRAN BRIDGE SCANDAL.

The Dominion ministers were of course supported by their obedient majority in the house when Sir Richard Cartwright proposed a vote of censure on the railway and canal department in connection with the Curran bridge scandal. It is safe to say that the government's majority—including the British Columbia members—would swallow a scandal of any dimensions at the government's request. Minister Haggart defended his department and threatened the understrappers at Montreal with criminal prosecution for their part of the job, yet Minister Haggart will find that a good many people in the country believe that he should bear a share of the punishment himself. This old story of the minor delinquents being whipped while the men who are really responsible, either through design or negligence, are left unpunished, is getting a little too tiresome. For the benefit of those who have not before run across the facts, we reproduce from the Mail the following summary of the scandal: "The plan of procedure was novel. A contract was given for the superstructures, or the iron parts of the bridge. This was quite proper. Then the supports with the excavations, masonry, and false works, were undertaken by the government itself on the day labor plan. Now the day plan ought to work satisfactorily, and no doubt it would thus operate were it properly managed, as a contractor or any business man would manage it. But it happens that the arrangement was mixed with the contracting principle. The government, instead of employing teamsters, excavators, masons and bricklayers, direct, bargained with a contractor, Mr. St. Louis, to supply these men at a given rate per day. It seems that the minister was not at first favorable to this procedure; but the engineers advised strongly with reference to it. It was, indeed, said by one of them that if the government employed the labor it might be bothered by strikes, which would delay the work; whereas if the labor were contracted for by a second party, who had plenty of it at his command, no such trouble would occur. This reasoning carried, and Mr. St. Louis was authorized to supply the labor. The result of the arrangement was that the country paid 15 cents an hour for unskilled laborers, who were paid twelve and a half cents by the contractor, and that skilled laborers cost us eighteen and a half cents an hour, the contractor paying them fifteen cents. Stone masons were paid for at the rate of thirty-three cents, the contractor securing their services at a much lower figure. Single teams, which cost the contractor two dollars a day, were re-let to the government at $3.50, and double teams, costing $4 a day were re-let at $5. There appears to have been a great deal of night work, for the structures had to be hurried. This work was exceedingly profitable to the contractor. He paid the same rate for night as for day work, but received more from the government. For a mason his profits on a day's labor was 82 cents; whereas for night labor it was $2. On single teams the contractor made 50 cents a day; but $1.75 for the night. The contractor paid his foremen $3 for either a day's work or a night's work. His profit was $1 on the day work and $3 on the night work. The contractor had a splendid contract. Every additional man employed on the works meant additional profit to him; every additional man or night worked by every man swelled his returns. Under the circumstances Mr. St. Louis would have been more than human had he not endeavored to sell to the government as much labor as the government could be induced to take. He did sell labor liberally. Workmen of all kinds fairly swarmed the excavations and scaffoldings in an eager effort to serve their counter. They could not all work at the same time, for there was not room for them; but happily there was not a great deal of idleness. If a workman or a teamster could not participate in the actual operations he could at least carry material backwards and forwards from point to point, thus exhibiting activity, or he could haul some of the timber for which the country was paying, to his backyard, where it could be readily turned into firewood, the season being cold and wood being an excellent fuel. To put the case briefly, the labor scheme was a heavy loss to the country. We paid $151,000 for labor alone on one bridge, the total cost of the superstructure of which, material included, should have been no more than $144,000. We also paid $139,000 for the labor expended on a second bridge, the cost of the superstructure of which, material included, should not have exceeded $56,000. Besides the losses in labor there were losses in material. Of timber there is reported a shortage of 1,018,000 F. B. M. Including labor and materials the country has been charged $445,000 for works which should have cost at the outside $250,000."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The worthy Colonist need not remain in doubt as to whether the Patrons of Industry and the Liberals will be allies in the next house of commons. The two platforms have been published side by side, and every man can see their practical identity for himself. The Patrons have declared that their mission is not to make or unmake governments, but to secure certain reforms. One party will serve their turn as well as the other provided it consents to effect these reforms, but it must be plain to the least intelligent that when one party makes practically the same declarations as the Patrons, while the other party's policy is diametrically opposed, the former is most likely to secure the Patrons' support. It is necessarily a disagreeable fact for a supporter of the Thompson government to contemplate, but it is nevertheless a fact, that the Liberal and Patron forces will be found in close alliance. Of course that means the defeat of the government.

Respecting the Atlantic fast line subsidy the Montreal Herald most logically says: "Parliament concedes the fast line principle. Finding that it cannot obtain a satisfactory tender on a $500,000 basis, it increases the offered subsidy to $750,000. But its new offer is not an open one. It is coupled with an agreement that is to carry $750,000 a year of Canadian money into the hands of an Australian. Not only is the healthy principle of competition disregarded, but the Canadian pioneers of the Canadian steamship industry are denied the privilege of tendering for a subsidy which, if it be granted to an outsider, will go far to ruining their business. And it cannot be forgotten that the vaunted 20-knot service is not guaranteed. Mr. Huddart's provisional contract calls for vessels capable of steaming 20 knots an hour at sea, but does not demand that such a speed shall be maintained at any point of the voyage. The government has failed to show, it has been unable to show, that the Huddart proposition is more favorable than any of the others that have been made. It would be even more difficult for it to show that it would be more satisfactory than any that might be made on the basis of the increased subsidy. So that if the 20-knot principle be accepted, the increased subsidy should be thrown open to public competition, in order, first, that the Canadian companies may be given a chance to tender on the new basis and secondly that the Canadian people may get the best value for their money."

Artesian Well at Passy.

There is an artesian well at Passy, one of the suburbs of Paris, which flows steadily at the rate of 5,600,000 gallons per day; but the one at Grenelle, near the same place, has long been regarded as the triump of the well-driller's art. The chalky stratum under which the artesian water is usually found, was bored through, and drills penetrating several feet of water-bearing sands, when all of a sudden the tools dropped several yards through a body of subterranean water. This was in 1841, after the drilling had been carried on constantly for a period of eight years. Within a few hours after the first jet reached the surface the flow was at the rate of 881,884 gallons per day, the temperature of the stream standing uniformly at 82 degrees Fahrenheit. The surface of the ground at the well is 102 feet above the level of the sea, and the pressure, which is as strong today as it was in 1842, is sufficient to carry the water 120 feet above the surface. The experts say that the exposed surface of the water-bearing beds which supply this great well is about 117 square miles in extent, and that the subterranean area in connection with these lines of outcrop may possibly be twenty thousand square miles, and that the average thickness of the land which composes the water-bearing stratum is not more than 30 feet. The well itself is 1798 feet in depth, cost $72,000, and has been flowing steadily, without any perceptible diminution in the stream, for 52 years.—Atlanta Constitution.

MUSIC OF ANCIENT ISRAEL.

Splendor of the Services in the Days of King David.

The musical performances in the Temple of Jerusalem in ancient ages were of varied character, and, in trying to get an idea of them in modern times it is necessary that account should be taken not only of the instruments then in use, according to the Bible, but also of the choral and orchestral music and the Levitical musicians. There have been many speculations upon the subject, and there are many books about it, but it would be hard to find a more satisfactory digest of existing knowledge concerning it than that recently prepared by a musical scholar, Rabbi Wolfers, for publication in a British periodical.

The first Biblical reference to a musical instrument is in the book of Genesis: "Jubal was the father of all such as handle the harp and the organ."

The "kinnor" or harp was employed by the Egyptians and Assyrians as well as by the Israelites upon joyous occasions, such as consecrations, festive assemblies and triumphs. It was used by King David when singing songs of praise, and he danced as he played upon it. The Levites also danced to its music. Though there is no exact description of it in ancient records, it is known that it was small and light, that the frame of it was of wood, that it had ten strings, and that it was played, not with the fingers, but with a small stick, plectrum, or quill. It is often called the pleasant harp.

The organ or "engal" of antiquity did not resemble the modern instrument of that name, though the Hebrew word by which it was known bears evidence that it was a wind instrument. According to tradition it was composed of a number of slender reed pipes strung together and played with the mouth. These two musical devices, the harp and the organ, are all that are associated with the illustrious name of Jubal.

Many other musical instruments came into use in Israel after Jubal's time, and were employed in the sacred services. The "naibel" bore some resemblance to the modern guitar. It was an instrument of ten or twelve strings, was made of firwood, was played with a plectrum, was used in sacred music in the time of David, was exceedingly popular for ages, and was probably of Phœnician invention. It is spoken of in the Bible. Its name leads to the opinion that it bore the shape of some of the primitive Phœnician jars. The instrument known as the "thof" was like the tambourine of modern times. It was a shallow or sauce-like shape, its body of leather or parchment, and its rim of wood, in which jingling discs of metal were inserted. It was held in one hand and beaten with the other. It served as an accompaniment to the Song of Moses on the shore of the Red Sea, and its sounds were evoked by David in days of gladness. The piped instrument, "chalil," which was blown only on twelve days of the year, was made of bone or of wood, and was heard upon sorrowful as well as upon joyful occasions. The Prophet Isiah speaks of it repeatedly (in the English translation of the Bible) as "the pipe." There was in the temple service an instrument called the "metzaltzin," or the cymbals, a pair of shallow metal plates, which, when struck together, produced a ringing, musical sound, or series of sounds. "David and all the house of Israel played on cymbals before the Lord." The ram's horn, or "yoble," was the ancient trumpet of Israel, and its sounds proclaimed the jubilee. There were two other kinds of trumpet, one of which was ordinarily used in musical services of the temple, to be played not by the Levites, but by the priests. Moses was commanded to make two trumpets of silver, and the objects of blowing one or both of them at different times, according to divine order, are set forth in the tenth chapter of the book of Numbers.

Several of the instruments referred to in the Bible cannot be described, as their character is wholly unknown. No knowledge of them is to be obtained from the writings of the ancient rabbis. In Israel, however, as may be seen by the accounts given here, there was a sufficient variety of musical devices.

It does not appear that the musical art had grown beyond its simple forms up to the time of Moses, but it was evidently advanced in the days of Job, who speaks of the organ, the harp and the timbrel. During the reign of David in Jerusalem there were many stringed and wind and other instruments of high quality. Rabbi Wolfers believes that the power of prophesying was closely associated with music, which seems, indeed, to have been an indispensable feature of the prophetic function. There are allusions to this peculiarity in the first book of Chronicles and the second book of Kings.

The instrumental music was performed mainly by the Levites, one class of whom formed the temple musicians. A full choir consisted of as many as 24,000 men divided into three great bands and separated one from another upon vast platforms. This enormous body was instructed by 288 masters, who were themselves under the direction of three superiors, the names of whom Asaph, Heman, and Yedathun—are prefixed to some of David's Psalms. The Levites appointed to sing or play had no other duties to perform, and were thus enabled to devote the whole of their time to the perfection of their art.

After setting forth the results of his researches into the ancient music of Israel, Rabbi Wolfers speaks of its spiritual power. "No adequate idea," he says, "can be formed of the grand influence of the temple music upon the worshippers. The melodious strains of the thousands of instruments, coupled with the trained and harmonious voices of the host of singers as they chanted the noblest sacred songs of any people in any age of the world, swept beyond the walls of the temple, and could be heard far away."—New York Sun.

Stanley Dress Tweeds 50c. per Yard At Russell & McDonald's.

A PLEA FOR SCOTCH WHISKEY.

D. Macgregor's Remarks in the British House of Commons.

In the debate on the finance bill in the British house of commons on June 27th, Dr. Macgregor moved to omit the words "Great Britain" for the purpose of inserting the word "England." His object, he said, was to exempt Scotland from the increase of the spirit duty, because he considered that Scotland was already much too heavily taxed as compared with England, and because he considered that the proposed tax on the beverage of the Scotch people was out of all proportion to the tax on the beverage of the English people. It had been stated on good authority that in Scotland each person was taxed annually for imperial purposes at the rate of £2 5s 8d, while in England the rate was £2 2s 3d per head, and in Ireland £1 11s 3d. Scotland contributed £1 3s 4d per head to the beer and spirit duties; while England only paid 10s 5d. The English cask of beer, which contained 3 1-2 gallons of proof spirit—and it was the proof spirit that was taxed—paid 6s 9d of duty, while 3 1-2 gallons of proof spirit in the form of Scotch whiskey paid 38s 6d. Why should that be? (Hear, hear.) He had been accused of going against his party in this matter, but his answer was that his vote was intended to go against injustice to Scotland without regard to government or party. (Hear, hear.) It was not because this was a tax upon whiskey per se that he objected to it, but because it was a tax on a Scottish industry, and would lead to the unfair treatment of Scotland as compared with the predominant partner. He objected to the proposal from these three points of view—as a Scottish nationalist, as a consumer (loud laughter), and as a medical, and, therefore, a temperate man. As a Scottish nationalist he protested against this duty because it was a disadvantage to Scotland. For Scotland it was found that spirits were better than beer. (A laugh.) In many parts of the country the water supply was peculiarly adapted to the distillation of whiskey, and in many parts also the soil was well suited to the cultivation of barley. For these and other reasons, the manufacture of whiskey had become an industry in Scotland, and to tax that industry unfairly threatened to crush it. The annals of Scotland furnished an illustration of this. Before the time of the union the beverage of the people of Scotland, especially the better class, was claret. Little or no whiskey was distilled, but after the union the Englishman at once had his eye upon Scotland, and he insisted on taxing it heavily and imposing on the people against their will port, which would bear a higher duty. Hume, the historian, in a moment of irritation and sarcasm, had immortalized this historical fact in the following couplet:

"Stern and erect the Caledonian stood,
Old was his mutton and his claret good.
'Let him drink port,' the English statesman cried,
He drank the poison and his spirits died."

(Here the hon. member produced from the bottom of his hat, which was lying by his side, a glass of pale yellow liquid, which he quaffed amid general laughter.) The Caledonian, in order to revive his spirits (laughter), took to the distillation of whiskey. The increased tax now proposed would simply lead to the drinking of an inferior whiskey—a whiskey that would produce a worse form of intoxication, disease and destitution, of outrage and of crime. Therefore, he trusted the temperance party would not proceed to encourage the over-taxation of a wholesome product when properly, consistently and moderately used, and not abused. (Hear, hear.) He was well aware that many temperance men made martyrs of themselves for the sake of their fellowmen who were less able than they were to exercise self-control, but as a medical man who had mixed with all classes of society during thirty years of professional life, he ventured to sound a note of warning to the temperance party to beware lest they defeated their own objects and aims by seeking legislation that would never pass in a free country like this. (Hear, hear.) The people of every nation would always have a narcotic of some sort, whether it was alcohol in this country, opium in India and China, the chewing of roots in certain savage countries, of the mastication of leaves in others. Instead of a higher spirit duty he should have increased the beer duties on the great estates, or if that were impossible from the point of view of the chancellor of the exchequer, it would have been more popular and less oppressive if he had put another penny on the income tax. He trusted that not only every friend of Scotland, but every lover of justice and fair play would support this amendment. He apologized for his disconnected and incoherent remarks (laughter), but, having caught a chill in the lobby last night, he was not in the best form to-day. (Renewed laughter.)

Dress Laces Half Price.
In all widths at Russell & McDonald's.

USE
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast!
It quickly cures
Cuts, Burns, Corns, Bruises, Chilblains, Bunions, Cracks between the Toes, Scalds, Piles, Swellings, Ulcers, Stiff Joints, Old Sores, Inflammation of all kinds, Lame Back, Pimples, Rheumatism, Pustules, Caked Breasts, Eruptions, Diseased Tendons, Contracted Muscles, And all Lameness and Soreness.
Langley & Co., Wholesale Agents for B.C.

To the Electors: See Our Special Line of WALL PAPERS, then vote J. W. MELLOR, Fort Street, Above Douglas.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Fine fishing rods and tackle at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—$1.50 will take you to Nanaimo and back on Saturday.

—Carter House billiard and pool parlors, Duck Building, Broad street. tf.

—The annual meeting of the New Westminster Southern railway company is to be held on July 28.

—Some very pretty Japanese crepes to hand, new designs and colors. Our lady patrons will be glad to hear the news. Weiler Bros.

—Special facilities for making blank books and doing extra calf and other superior binding at R. T. Williams, 28 Broad street.

—The United States treasury department has closed a contract for the construction of two steam launches to patrol the straits in search of smugglers.

—Stadthagen, the cheapest grocer, sells granulated sugar for $5 a hundred weight. Hams 13 cents a pound. 165 1-2 Douglas street, second house from Chatham street.

—The Golden Era Mining Company, limited, has been incorporated, with a capital of $8000 in $2 shares. The head office is in Vancouver, and the trustees are G. L. Allan, H. Rhodes and Robert Hamilton.

—Victoria council, No. 2, R. T. of T., held its weekly meeting in Pioneer hall, Broad street, on Tuesday. Those furnishing the programme were Miss McGregor, Miss Blackwood and Mr. Moody. A good attendance is solicited for next Tuesday, when a treat is in store under the direction of Miss McGregor.

—The reception given at the Rose Bay camp last night by the members of No. 3 company, B. C. B. G. A., was very largely attended and was a very enjoyable affair. The B. C. B. G. A. band under Leader Eton, the Arion club and the company's minstrel squad contributed largely to the entertainment. The tents and camp were prettily decorated and illuminated. During the evening refreshments were served.

—In England when a lady asks to see black dress goods, the clerk says: "Priestley's, of course, Madam?" "Certainly," is the prompt answer. There, Priestley's dress goods are the synonym for beauty of appearance, and perfect-fitting quality which gives the figure graceful contours. On this side Priestley's dress goods are fast rushing into favor. See that they are wrapped on "The Varnished Board." That is the trade mark.

—Triumph lodge, No. 16, I. O. G. T., held its weekly meeting in the Blue Ribbon hall, Esquimalt, on Thursday evening. After business, which included arrangements for an excursion to Goldstream on Wednesday next was disposed of, the following programme was rendered: Pianoforte selection, Mrs. Isbister; songs by Mr. Murch, Mr. Turner and Mr. Horner; quintette by Messrs. Scrace, Gray, Turner, Harvey, Murch and Horner; songs by Mr. Moody and Mr. Stafford; organ solo, Mr. Turner; song, Mr. Gray.

—The midsummer bazaar and concert given in the Temperance Hall last night by the ladies of St. Mark's church, was fairly well attended. The ladies made a good show of work but the number of sales was limited, probably on account of the financial depression. Messrs. Hodge, Hale and Ingram of the flagship, and Mr. and Mrs. George Phillips of the dockyard gave a number of songs and solos, all of which were well received. Professor Wickens' orchestra opened the concert. The remainder of the programme was supplied by local talent, and all went well. The ladies are thankful to all who helped to make the entertainment a success.

—The following are the passengers by the steamship Walla Walla, which left San Francisco for Victoria yesterday: Robert Willie, Mrs. M. E. and Miss Fannie Eccles and four children, Mrs. Flagg, Mr. Kennedy, A. Stone, H. Harns and wife, Miss Rose Gardner, Mrs. James Russell, E. B. Peters and wife, W. F. Pillsbury, Mrs. Caruthers and two daughters, Mrs. Gordon, M. Ellie Mason, E. Jorgensen, A. Graf, F. L. Claire and wife, Dr. McLean and wife, Mrs. F. Ross, William Boll, A. and Miss Keating, Miss Grosser, Arthur, Edward and Helen A. Keating, Mrs. Henley, H. Wagner and wife, H. Bendix, J. A. Hatfield, J. H. Glen, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Bendix, Esther Kneale, Wm. Roller and wife.

—Reports from the mouth of the river to-day say the salmon run is still very light, and from present indications no great change is expected to occur for several days. The sockeyes have not reached Boundary Bay in any number yet, and until they do the Fraser run will continue small. A large fleet of boats was out last night, and the line of nets extended from Garry Point to Point Roberts. The catches were small all round, and few of the canneries received more than 500 fish this morning. Last year the first of the big sockeye run made its appearance on July 17th, when the catch varied from 40 to 75 to the boat, with a very few larger catches. In 1892 a fair catch was made on July 12th, but from that date to the 27th the run was exceedingly light. In 1891 the big run did not begin until July 25th.—Columbian.

—Family scales at McLennan & McFeely's.

—Guaranteed razors and outfits at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—We can recommend the "Mason" fruit jar as thoroughly reliable. Weiler Bros.

—The I. O. O. F. excursion committee will meet to-morrow night in Odd Fellows' hall.

—I. O. O. F. excursion to Seattle on steamer Islander Saturday, July 28th. Return trip $1.50.

—Prepare for the "fruit season" by getting your preserving crocks, kettles, etc., at Weiler Bros.'

—The French warship Duguay-Trouin commenced coaling this evening. She will leave for Honolulu on Monday.

—The B. C. B. G. A. band has been engaged for the I. O. O. F. excursion to Seattle on Saturday, July 28th.

—South Sea Islanders open on Friday at Oak Bay. Acquatic exhibition free. Cars run every ten minutes.

—Walter Beall and Domingo Silva, the two boys convicted of stealing sheep at Parker's Island, will serve out their terms of imprisonment in the provincial jail here.

—The A. O. U. W. hall on Yates street is up to the second story and fair progress is being made on it. There has been some delay and time lost by the non-arrival of stone.

—As all painting of one of the Empresses taken off the outer harbor is displayed in the window of Hibben & Co.'s store. It is by Rene Quentin and is in many respects a creditable work. It has been attracting considerable attention since it was put in the window.

—The case of Regina v. Trevor has been dropped, having been settled out of court. Trevor was a gunner in the B. C. B. G. A., and failed to account for a rifle. Captain Smallfield paid for the rifle, and after a time proceeded against Trevor under the militia act. When this was done the defendant paid for the rifle.

—The run of salmon in the Fraser increased yesterday considerably, and in another day or two it is expected the fish will be present in great quantities. The straits are said to be full of salmon. The price to be paid fishermen by the canners is not yet agreed upon, but it will be about 8 cents. The offal will be hauled out in the gulf.

—The Alaska boat did not bring any news from the fleet of schooners which left here last month for Unalaska on the way to Behring sea. While the winds off the coast are very light at this season of the year, it is expected that nearly all the schooners are at Unalaska by this time. They will all remain there until the last day of the month.

—The gopher plague in Manitoba is not a trifling one. Lansdowne council paid two cents a piece for 25,000 gopher tails which represented the number of gophers killed in that municipality since the passage of the gopher exterminating by-law a couple of months ago. It is surprising that every farmer in Manitoba does not remove to British Columbia. Probably the liberal land laws there and the illiberal ones here make them endure their present ills with equanimity.

—At the regular meeting of the W. C. T. U., held yesterday, the secretary was instructed to prepare a report for the press, so as to give the public an exact idea of the business and progress of the organization. Mrs. William Grant read a splendid paper on finance, and a letter from the Young People's society was read. The latter asked for co-operation in securing the passage by the legislature of a bill for the better observance of Sunday. Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Spofford were appointed a committee to arrange for music and addresses at the second annual meeting.

—The north ward school building is being taken over. The delay in doing so was caused by a lot of work which had to be done to place the building and grounds in a satisfactory condition. Chairman Hayward, during a conversation with a Times reporter yesterday, did not seem even a little bit enthusiastic over the building. Among architects and contractors there is a knowing wink, suggestive of something awful, whenever the north ward school is mentioned. What a pity it is that there is not an Alderman Wilson on the school board. A royal commission is required to investigate.

—At the regular meeting of Court Robin Hood, A. O. F., held last evening, the following officers were duly installed by P. C. R. Mr. Callow, assisted by P. C. R. Mr. J. Tracey, of Court Northern Light: William Battersell, P. C. R.; William McKay, C. R.; F. Mellor, S. C. R.; R. F. Stephens, treasurer; W. W. Poorman, secretary; Charles McCarthy, S. W.; William Payne, J. W.; William Nathan, S. B.; William Wood, J. B. After the installation the members retired to the Grove on the Esquimalt road, where a grand spread had been prepared by Mr. Payne, the new proprietor of that old and well known establishment. After ample justice had been done to the menu of mine host the evening was spent in toasts and songs.

—Salmon are running in Burrard Inlet.

—The Vancouver firemen water the streets.

—Steamers from the north bring word that extensive forest fires are raging along the coast.

—James Mortimer, formerly an auctioneer in this city, died at St. Paul last month. He was a native of Scotland and was aged 34 years.

—At Moodyville yesterday while Andrew Johnston, a Swede of twenty years of age, was handling a log it fell on his leg, breaking it. The unfortunate man, who, was subject to heart trouble, at once expired.

—A Jap charged with being drunk and disorderly was the only prisoner before Magistrate Macrae this morning. He was convicted and fined $5. For three days now there has only been a prisoner a day before the court.

—August 1st has been chosen by the committee of the K. of P. as the day on which they will run an excursion to Seattle, not Tacoma, as previously stated. The Islander has been chartered for the occasion. A regatta is to be held on Lake Washington on that day, which will be an extra inducement for Victorians to go over.

—News was received to-day by telegraph of the death of Mr. A. Milne at Meaford, Ont. Deceased was father of A. R. Milne, collector of customs; John D. Milne and Dr. G. L. Milne, of this city. He was a native of Forres, Morayshire, Scotland, and came to Canada in 1857 with his family, the most of whom survive him. Up to 1876 he was in commercial business and was interested in many enterprises in Meaford at one time. He died at the ripe age of 81 years.

300 Yards D Wide Dress Goods 25c. and 50c. per yard at Russell & McDonald's.

A POPULAR CIRCUS.

The New Great Syndicate Shows Absolutely Unparalleled.

Wherever the New Great Syndicate Shows and Paris Hippodrome has exhibited this year, it has drawn crowded tents, thus proving that the new organization has secured the public's fullest approval. The new organization is composed of the very best and most widely experienced show men of both Europe and America, and is under the capable direction of J. N. Rentfrow, a manager of extensive experience and pre-eminent ability. As per press notices of all cities where it has exhibited, the aggregation is one of the best that travels and has firmly established its reputation to present one of the very best and cleanest entertainments. The circus is given simultaneously in three rings and on two celebrated stages. The hippodrome track is a quarter of a mile around, which encircles the rings and is used for the races and Olympian sports.

The menagerie department is very fine, embracing a large and costly variety of wild beasts. One of its most interesting features is a flock of huge African ostriches, which the management purchased and imported after a costly outlay. The Great Syndicate Show is the only circus exhibiting such a feature. The show exhibits at the Fountain next Thursday and Friday.

Open for Business.

The Northern Pacific railroad is now open for business to all points east and south. Passengers ticketed through to all points in Canada, the United States and Europe. Office, Adelphi building, Government street. E. E. Blackwood, ticket agent.

TO IMPROVE THE WATER SUPPLY.

Ald. Dwyer Has Two Notices of Movements in that Direction.

Ald. W. J. Dwyer has taken the initiative official step in the pure water movement. He is chairman of the water committee and has placed two notices on the bulletin board at the city hall. The first is a notice of a resolution to instruct the city engineer to make a survey for the purpose of ascertaining the cost of extending the main from the dam at Beaver lake to Elk lake. The second gives notice that he will ask leave to introduce a by-law to raise by loan on the credit of the municipality a sum of money for the purpose of acquiring possession of the water shed area around Elk and Beaver lakes, for extending the main and for purchasing and improving the source of the water supply at the said lakes.

The notices will be taken from the board for the regular meeting on Monday night.

Women's and Children's Hose 10c. per Pair At Russell & McDonald's.

Marine.

The steamship Empress of India is due here on Thursday next.

The steamer Queen is due from the Sound on Sunday evening about 5 o'clock and will leave for Alaska the same evening.

Bark Clan Robertson has been chartered by Robert Ward & Co., limited, to load salmon on the Fraser for the U. K. She is at Hyogo, Japan, and will probably bring over a cargo of tea. The same firm has chartered the ship Occidental to load lumber at Vancouver for

"CORONAS" $4 per doz. Former price $7, and a large CRAYON, $1.

"Coronas are the latest and most beautiful style of Photo, larger than Cabinets and finished on heavy embossed white enamel mounts. Skene Lowe, 63 Government street.

Use Findley's Borax Soap

And you will have your flannels soft and white. Try it once and you will use no other.

VICTORIA SOAP WORKS, Cor. Herald and Government Sts

SALE! SALE!

Still Going on Cheaper Than Ever.

Ladies' Undervests, two Special Lines, 10c. and 35c. each.
Two Lines Sunshades, $3.75, now $1.75; $5, now $2.50.
All Wool Challies 45c., now 25c. per yard.
Just 100 Ladies' Blouses left at prices that will astonish.

AT THE

Manchester House, 88 Yates St.

T. HAUGHTON & CO.

The British Columbia

SUGAR REFINERY

...PRICE LIST...

Granulated, in Bbls., or 100 lb., Bags	4½c. per lb.
Yellow, according to quality,	3⅞ to 4¼c. "
Paris Lumps, in Bbls. or 100 lb. bags,	5½c. "
Powdered, Icing and Bar, in Bbls.	6c. per lb.

(Applicable to Lots of 5 Barrels or equal)

Payment by Spot Cash. All prices subject to change without notice.

The Company guarantee their Sugars to be absolutely pure.

Their Sugars are superior to any other in the market. Every dealer in Victoria knows this.

Consumers do not obtain more weight of inferior sugar for the dollar than they do of the British Columbia product; then why not have the best and at the same time support native industry.

When You Ask for B. C. Sugar See That You Get It.

NO CHINESE LABOR EMPLOYED.

SOUTH SEA ISLANDERS!

50---MEN AND GIRLS---50

Representing the different Races of Polynesia, will open for a few days at

Oak Bay on or About Friday, July 20.

This company is far more complete than the Famous WORLD'S FAIR troupe, who were brought out under the same management, and who made such a great success at the MIDWAY PLAISANCE.

Entertainments Will Be Given Daily . . .

Afternoon and evening, and the whole company will appear in Native War and Feast Dances and Songs, Club and Spear Exercises, and in Feats of Agility and Strength, and in acts which are altogether indescribable, yet novel, attractive and instructive.

ADMISSION TO THE PAVILION 25c; CHILDREN 10c

A Free Aquatic Exhibition : : :

Will be given in front of the Mount Baker Hotel, consisting of Canoe Paddling and Sailing, Swimming and Diving, by the Men and Girls, who are probably the best swimmers in the world. Every evening at 7 p.m., weather permitting, the troupe will sing Native Boat Songs from their canoes. During the stay of this great attraction the Victoria Electric Railway Company will run cars at short intervals from noon until 12 p.m. jly17-5t

WEILER BROS.,

51 to 55 Fort Street.

The following Goods have been received during the last few days:

RATTAN AND BAMBOO GOODS, Great Variety,
WILTON HEARTH RUGS, Special Value,
SEAMLESS WILTON SQUARES, All Sizes,
SEAMLESS TAPESTRY SQUARES, Various Sizes,
BORDERED COCOA MATS,
FIGURED JAPANESE CREPES.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

THE BUIDLING OF PULLMAN.

A Town Reared and Owned by a Corporation—Profits of the Company.

An Example of the Benefits Derived From Municipal Control of Monopolies.

In Mr. Stead's book on Chicago the following appears: The Pullman company was incorporated with a capital of $30,000,000, the quotation for which in the market to-day is twice that amount. Mr. Pullman took up an estate of over three thousand acres around Lake Calumet, which is fourteen miles from the centre of Chicago, and which was at that time far outside the city limits. There, following the example of Messrs. Krupp at Essen, he set to work to construct a model village in his own image. Mr. Pullman's ambition was to make the city which he had built an ideal community. In order to do so he proceeded in entire accordance with the dominant feelings of most wealthy Americans by ignoring absolutely the fundamental principles of American institutions. The autocrat of all the Russias could not more absolutely disbelieve in government by the people, for the people, through the people, than George Pullman. The whole city belongs to him in fee simple; its very streets were the property of the Pullman company. Like Tammany hall and various other effective institutions in America, not from the broad basis of the popular will, but from the apex of the presiding boss, Mr. Pullman was his own boss. He laid out the city, and made the Pullman company the terrestrial providence of all its inhabitants.

Out of a dreary, watersoaked prairie Mr. Pullman reared high and dry foundations, upon which, with the aid of his architect and landscape engineer, he planned one of the model towns of the American continent. Here was a captain of industry acting as a city builder. With his own central thought dominating everything, the city came into existence as a beautiful and harmonious whole. He achieved great results, no doubt. Before long the increment of the value of the real estate on which Pullman is built is expected to amount to as much as the whole capital of the Pullman company. Every house in Pullman is fitted with water and gas and the latest sanitary arrangements. Grounds have been laid out for athletics and recreation; there is a public library, school house and popular savings bank, theatre and a great general store, where the retail distribution is carried on under the glass roof of a beautiful arcade building. It is a town bordered with bright beds of flowers and stretches of lawns, which, in summer time, at least, are green and velvety. It has its parks and its lakes and its pleasant vistas of villas, and, in short, Pullman is a great achievement, of which not only Chicago, but America does well to be proud.

It was not a philanthropic, but a business experiment, and none the worse on that account. The great principle of quid pro quo was carried out with undeviating regularity. If every resident of Pullman had gas laid in his house, he was compelled to pay for it at the rate of $2.25 per thousand feet, although the cost of its manufacture to the Pullman company was only 33 cents per thousand feet. Ample supply of water was given, with good pressure, but of this necessary of life the Pullman company was able to extract a handsome profit. The city of Chicago supplied the corporation with water at 4 cents per thousand gallons, which was retailed to the Pullmanites at 10 cents per thousand, making a profit large enough to enable the corporation to have all the water it wanted for its works for nothing. Thus did the business instinct of Mr. Pullman enable his right hand to wash his left, and thereby created at every threshold of Chicago an object lesson as to the commercial profit of municipal socialism. But between municipal socialism, representing the co-operative effort of a whole community voluntarily combining for the purpose of making the most of all monopolies of service, and the autocratic exploiting of the whole population of a city, such as is to be found in Pullman, there is a wide gulf fixed.

As a resident of the model town wrote me, Pullman was all very well as an employer, but to live and breathe and have one's being in Pullman is a little bit too much. The residents of the city, he continued, paid rent to the Pullman company, they walked on streets owned in fee simple by the Pullman company, they paid water tax to the Pullman company; indeed, even when they bought gingham for their wives or sugar for their tables at the arcade or the market house it seemed dealing with the Pullman company. They sent their children to Pullman's schools, attended Pullman's church, looked at but dared not enter Pullman's hotel with its private bar, for that was the limit. Pullman did not sell them their grog. They had to go to the settlement at the railroad crossing south of them, to Kensington, called, because of its low row of saloons, "Bumtown," and given over to disorder. There the moral and spiritual disorder of Pullman was emptied, even as the physical sewage flowed out on the Pullman farm a few miles further south, for the Pullman company also owned the sewerage system, and turned the waste into a fluid, forced through pipes and conducted underground to enrich the soil of a large farm. The lives of the workingmen were bounded on all sides by the Pullman company; Pullman was the horizon in every direction.

All this provoked reaction, and a feeling of resentment sprang up in the model city against the too paternal despotism of the city builder, and so it came to pass that by a vote the citizens annexed themselves to Chicago, of which it is now part and parcel. This was a sore blow and a great discouragement to Mr. Pullman. But no annexation can destroy his control over the town, it is still the property of the corporation of which he is the chief and controlling mind.

The Strike.

Tacoma, July 18.—The strike on the Northern Pacific system is far from ended in spite of the contrary claims made by the company's officials. A large portion of the cargo of the Oriental steamer Sikh, which arrived here three weeks ago, has not yet been forwarded to its destination, that portion shut out being as yet somewhere en route. The Victoria's cargo is still here, only one car of silk being in transit and that has reached only a side track in the local yards. The company's warehouses here are filled and contracts will have to be made with the Tacoma elevator and warehouse company for storage room. Two ships, tea laden, are on the way here from China, with no place to store the perishable freight in their holds.

Chicago, July 19.—Twenty-nine indictments have been returned by a special federal grand jury, charging offences against the interstate and postal laws. The jury has completed its work and been discharged. The district attorney refused to allow the names to be published until the warrants have been served in the morning. No warrants were issued this evening. The district attorney wanted to give all an opportunity to furnish bail which was fixed by Judge Seaman at $10,000. There are cumulative indictments against Debs, Howard, Keliher and Rogers, and also against other directors of the railway union. Sovereign of the Knights of Labor may also be indicted.

BUDDHISTIC LIFE OF CHRIST.

An Interesting Story Effectually Settled by a Moravian Missionary.

Some interesting speculation has been indulged in regarding a reputed wonderful find in a Buddhist monastry in the Himalayas, of a Life of Christ or "Issa," that is 1,894 years old. The reputed find was made by one M. Notovitch, a Russian traveler, in the monastry of Memis near Leh, the chief town of the province of Ladakh, in the Cashmere. A French translation has been made of it, and it represents "Issa" as sojourning among the Buddhists before he began his preaching in Galilee. The story has been received with distrust and the manuscript pronounced a probable "fake." In the Evening Post, New York, July 3, appears a letter from a Moravian missionary in Leh, which seems to confirm this view of M. Notovitch's story. The following is the letter in full:

"Leh, Ladakh, via Irinager, North India, May 15, 1894.—Sir: My attention has been drawn to a notice in your paper (number and date not mentioned) that a certain Nicholas Notovitch, when traveling in Ladakh, broke his leg near Hemis monastry, and was nursed by the monks, who showed him a Pali manuscript, being a 'Life of Issa," a saint much venerated by Thibetan Buddhists. This work proved to be a life of Jesus Christ, and has been published in a French translation. This information, more than which has not reached me, is rather vague; but I beg to draw your attention to the following facts:

1. I have been a resident of Leh since November, 1890. Since that time no person named Notovitch has visited Ladakh.

2. Scientific visitors invariably call for information of all kinds on the Moravian missionaries, who live close to the garden set apart for the use of travelers. The official record of the mission, extending from 1885 onward, contains many names of such visitors, but the name of Notovitch is not to be found.

3. The Memis monastry is only twelve miles from Leh. It is incredible that any traveler could have met with an accident and have been nursed by the monks, instead of being brought by an easy road to Leh, where he would have had proper attention at the hands of the medical officer in charge of the British dispensary. I have examined the medical register from 1882 onward without finding Notovitch mentioned.

4. Careful inquiry among the inhabitants has failed to elicit any information about such an accident having happened anywhere in Ladakh within the last twenty years.

5. 'Issa' is the Mohammedan name for Jesus, and the Buddhists do not venerate Him in any way at all.

6. The monks assert that their old books were destroyed by the Dogras fifty years ago. Their present books are all new editions.

7. Pali is absolutely unknown in Ladakh; not a single person can read the language. The monks could not possibly know what a Pali volume contained, even supposing it to exist.

8. The Hemis monastry has for the last forty years been visited frequently by Moravian missionaries. The existence of a volume written in a character so totally different from Sanscrit and Thibetan as Pali is could not have remained hidden.

Your readers will now be able to form an opinion as to the authenticity of this purported discovery. I remain, sir, yours truly,

F. B. SHAWE,
Moravian Missionary.

THE BLACK BRIGADE.

The Horses Used in London's "Respectable" Funerals.

There is in London what is known as the "Black Brigade." This is composed of coal-black horses used for funerals. A person of quality in London would not be respectably interred if coal-black horses were not used to draw the hearse and mourning coaches. The great funeral directors of London are the Dottridges, and they own nearly all the horses that comprise the Black Brigade. Dottridges are at the back of all the big funerals in London. They buried Mr. Spurgeon; they buried Mrs. Booth, and long ago they buried Cardinal Wiseman. The latter was the biggest black horse job ever known.

A peculiarity about the black family is that it has always to be alone; if a colored horse is put in one of the stalls the rest of the horses in the stables will at once become miserable and fretful. The experiment has been tried over and over again, and always with the same result; and thus it has come about that in the black master's yard the colored horses used for the draft work are always in a stable by themselves.

The breed of the funeral horse has been the same for centuries. He stands about 16 hands, and weighs about twelve or thirteen hundred. The weight behind him is not excessive, for the car does not weigh above sixteen hundred. The horses are all Flemish, and come from the flats of Holland and Belgium. They are the youngest horses imported, reaching England when they are rising three years old. Most of them are stallions, for Flemish geldings go shabby and brown. They are cheaper now than they were a year or two back, for the ubiquitous American took to buying them in their native land for importation, and thereby sent up the price; but the law of supply and demand came in to check the rise, and some enterprising individual spoiled the game by importing horses to England from the United States.—London Correspondence.

Pitlochrie, where Mr. Gladstone intends to pass some time before going to Hawarden, is one of the most lovely and invigoration spots in the British Isles. Lying on high ground, among romantic woods, on the left bank of the brawling and rocky Tummel, it has long been noted as a health resort. Some four or five miles to the north is the pass of Killiecrankie, so often mentioned in song and story of Scotland, and further on following the course of the Tummel, are the loch and moor of Rannoch, with "Schiehallion's lofty brow" above them. Southward a short distance is the valley of the Tay, with the picturesque town of Dunkeld, and the classic ground of Dunsinane, while within easy reach to the northeast are Ben-y-Gloe and the Spittal of Glenshee. The chief attraction of the neighborhood of Pitlochrie is the remarkable way in which it combines sylvan softness and beauty with the grandeur of the mountain views. In point of romantic and magnificent scenery, it is not surpassed in the whole of Scotland. Moreover, the balm of fir and pine gives to its air an invigorating quality which as physicians more and more discern, works wonders with the overdriven constitution.

Neglect of the hair often destroys its vitality and natural hue, and causes it to fall out. Before it is too late apply Hall's Hair Renewer, a sure remedy.

"Only the Scars Remain,"

Says HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., who certifies as follows:

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc., none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old

Mother Urged Me

to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

The Victoria Lithograph Co.

Upstairs, Corner of Government and Yates Streets, VICTORIA, B. C.

ALL CLASSES OF LITHOGRAPHED WORK

Maps, Cheques, Drafts, Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Note Heads, Labels, Wedding & Visiting Cards,

Fine Colored Work a Specialty.

VISITING CARDS

Printed from Copper Plates and Stone.

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Enlarged from small photographs in the best style of the lithographer's Art.

SOME of our Victoria Merchants still send orders to Toronto and other Eastern Cities, in the mistaken notion that they can get it done cheaper. They of course know they cannot get it done better than in Victoria. We are prepared to do the work at Toronto Prices, if orders of the same size are given to us as are given to Toronto houses.

Call and see samples of our work before placing your orders with drummers.

Keep the Money In the Country.

Orders may be left at the TIMES Office.

VICTORIA LITHOGRAPH CO.,
W. R. GREECH, Manager.

TRAINS DEPARTING ON TIME

Great Northern Railway

THE BUFFET LINE.

Passengers for Chicago can take sleeping car at Seattle through without change. Passengers leave Victoria daily at 7:30 a. m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the east, running Buffet Cars, with bathroom, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars, Family Tourist Sleepers, and First and Second Class Coaches.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson and other points in the Kootenay mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.

Crosses the Cascades and Rocky Mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America and a line free from dust.

For information or publications apply to
C. A. BATTRAY,
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No. 4, Adelphi Block,
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SPECIAL TOUR

Around the World

100 Days
For 100 Guineas.

5 CONTINENTS VISITED

Europe, Asia, Africa Australia and across America by the

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Steamship Miowera leaves Southampton about 27th August, 1894.

For particulars apply to GEO. L. COURTNEY, Cor. Fort and Government Streets, or to any Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Thos. F. Oakes, Henry G. Payne, Henry G. Rouse, Receivers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

—RUNS—

Pullman Sleeping Cars,
Elegant Dining Cars,
Tourist Sleeping Cars,

TO St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks Cookston, Winnipeg, Helena and Butte.

THROUGH TICKETS

To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and All Points East and South.

TIME SCHEDULE.

SPEED		Victoria Route.			TONNAGE
18 knots		S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."			1117
8 30 pm	Lv	M 1	...Victoria...	110 Ar	4 30 pm
11 45 pm	Lv	38	Pt. Townsend	72 Lv	1 30 pm
3 00 am	Lv	82	....Seattle....	26 Lv	10 15 am
4 45 am	Ar	110	...Tacoma...	84 Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD
Freight and Passenger Agent, Victoria, B. C.

A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen. Pass Agent.
Washington, Portland, etc.

HONOLULU, by O. S. S. CO. ONLY SEVEN DAYS!

The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, August 4th, 1894, at 2 p. m.

For passage apply to 138 Montgomery St. For freight apply to 327 Market street.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer

Monowai..Thursday, July 26th, at 2 p.m.

Or immediately on arrival of the Sing'o mail

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO.
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Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P.M

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R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,
(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 23,
Taking effect June 28th, 1894.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 15:30 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 15:30 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock

For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent. JOHN IRVING, Manager.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 19.

To Take Effect at 5.00 a.m. on Thursday October 17th, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN.	No. 1 Daily.	No. 3 Fri.'s Sat.'s Sundays.	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND. READ UP.	No. 2 Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Fri.'s Sat.'s & Sundays.	Miles from Wellington.
	Dp.	Dp.			Ar.	Ar.	
	8 00 a M	2 00 P M	WELLINGTON		12 20 P M	5 00 P M	
	8 11	2 11	Extension		12 09	4 49	2
	8 21	2 21	Diamond		12 00	4 38	4
	8 31	2 31	Cedar		11 50	4 28	6
	8 41	2 41	Nanaimo		11 40	4 18	8
	8 51	2 51	Extension		11 30	4 08	10
	8 57	2 57	Chase River		11 24	4 02	11
	9 04	3 04	SOUTH WELLINGTON		11 17	3 55	12
	9 14	3 14	Morden		11 07	3 45	14
	9 19	3 19	McGillivray's		11 02	3 40	15
	9 24	3 24	Union Wharf		10 57	3 35	16
	9 30	3 30	NANAIMO		10 51	3 29	17
	Ar.	Ar.			Dp.	Dp.	
	10 00 a M	3 30 P M	NANAIMO		10 20 A M	3 00 P M	17
	10 05	3 35	Departure Bay		10 15	2 55	18
	10 11	3 41	Extension		10 09	2 49	19
	10 16	3 46	Haslam's		10 04	2 44	20
	10 21	3 51	Extension		9 59	2 39	21
	10 26	3 56	Cedar Junction		9 54	2 34	22
	10 31	4 01	Extension		9 49	2 29	23
	10 36	4 06	Yellow Point		9 44	2 24	24
	10 41	4 11	Extension		9 39	2 19	25
	10 46	4 16	Gordon River		9 34	2 14	26
	10 51	4 21	Extension		9 29	2 09	27
	10 56	4 26	Cassidy		9 24	2 04	28
	11 01	4 31	Extension		9 19	1 59	29
	11 06	4 36	Crofton		9 14	1 54	30
	11 11	4 41	Extension		9 09	1 49	31
	11 16	4 46	Somenos		9 04	1 44	32
	11 21	4 51	Extension		8 59	1 39	33
	11 26	4 56	Duncans		8 54	1 34	34
	11 31	5 01	Extension		8 49	1 29	35
	11 36	5 06	Koksilah		8 44	1 24	36
	11 41	5 11	Extension		8 39	1 19	37
	11 46	5 16	Cobble Hill		8 34	1 14	38
	11 51	5 21	Extension		8 29	1 09	39
	11 56	5 26	Shawnigan Lake		8 24	1 04	40
	12 01	5 31	Extension		8 19	1 00	41
	12 06	5 36	Goldstream		8 14	12 55	42
	12 11	5 41	Extension		8 09	12 50	43
	12 16	5 46	Langford		8 04	12 45	44
	12 21	5 51	Extension		7 59	12 40	45
	12 26	5 56	Colwood		7 54	12 35	46
	12 31	6 01	Extension		7 49	12 30	47
	12 36	6 06	Esquimalt		7 44	12 25	48
	12 41	6 11	Extension		7 39	12 20	49
	12 46	6 16	Victoria West		7 34	12 15	50
	12 51	6 21	Extension		7 29	12 10	51
	12 56	6 26	VICTORIA		7 24	12 05	52
	1 00 P M	6 30 P M	VICTORIA		7 20 A M	12 00 M	52
	Ar.	Ar.			Dp.	Dp.	

ON FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter good for return not later than Sunday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

QUICK TIME!!!

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—AND—

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Via the Mt. Shasta Route of the

Southern Pacific Company

The Great Highway through California to all Points East and South

Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars

Attached to Express Trains, affording superior accommodations for Second-Class Passengers.

For rates, tickets, sleeping car reservation etc., call upon or address

THOS. A. GRAHAM, Dist. Pass. Agent, No. 1100 Pacific Ave Tacoma, Wash.
E. P. ROGERS, Asst. Gen. Fgt. and Pass. Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER

JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1894,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesdays 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesdays, 7 a.m.
" Union Wharf Thursdays at 6 a.m. for Nanaimo returning to Union Wharf same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

Trips to Valdez Island are discontinued.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at Company's ticket office, Victoria, 1grn Store street.

SUMMER..... UNDERWEAR | In Great Variety. All prices and Sizes. Value Good and Prices Low. A Few Pairs of those SAMPLE PANTS left. B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

LYNN'S TRIAL.

Self-Defence the Plea of the Man Who Will Admit That He Shot Green.

Vancouver, July 19.—At the Savary Island murder trial to-day Dr. A. H. Thomas swore as to how he found the body and the nature of the wounds. Coroner Pittendrigh deposed that last fall two bodies were brought to him by Mr. Manson, J. P., and he held an inquest on them. H. S. Maybee testified that he had purchased skins from Lynn in January, and made more than he ever did before on a fur deal. Other evidence of minor importance was forthcoming. A number of men who had been fellow prisoners with Lynn in the Victoria jail were examined. To them Lynn in conversation had conveyed the impression that he had something to do with shooting Green. The principal among them was one Penny, a private detective, who deposed that he had been sent into the cell with Lynn to get what he could out of him. His story was exactly similar to the one he told in Victoria, and was not shaken in cross-examination. Lawyer Davis' plea is to be one of self-defence; he is not exerting himself to attempt to break down the evidence of the actual shooting of Green by Lynn.

TO WASH FLANNELS.

She Who Follows These Rules Will Have Soft Woolens.

New York World: The wise woman and the wealthy woman wear "flannels" all the year. The difference between those they wear in winter and those in summer is entirely a difference of weight and not of material. The coolest possible underwear for summer is the most zephyr-weight flannel. It does not cling to the body as cotton stuffs do, and it has not the same depressing tendency to lie in damp folds about one's arms and back. But, unfortunately, it has exactly the same inclination toward thickening and shrinking when washed that is displayed by its winter relative.

The washing of many flannels is tedious work, as each article must be done separately, and in order that the result should be quite satisfactory the work should be accomplished with as much expedition as possible, for any woolens will shrink if allowed to lie about damp. To avoid delay it is best to prepare the soap the day before the flannels are to be washed. Cut aquarter of a pound of good yellow soap into shreds with an old knife and put into a saucepan containing a quart of water; simmer gently, stirring occasionally, until the soap is dissolved; then strain and set aside to get cold, when it will be found to be in a jelly. Take as much of this jelly as is required to make a good lather, using plenty of warm water, which should not exceed 98 degrees Fahrenheit. Add a small quantity of household ammonia, and after having shaken the things to be washed proceed to cleanse them in the soapy water, but do not rub dry soap on them. If they are much soiled a second edition of the soapy water will be necessary; they should then be rinsed twice in warm water, just a little cooler than that used with soap, and never put into quite cold water, as the difference in the temperature would shrink the wool.

There is quite a knack in wringing so as to abstract as much of the water as possible from the wet clothes, and if one does not possess this knack of a wringer the following will be found an easy way of freeing a garment from superfluous moisture: Begin by squeezing as much water as possible from it, then roll the article up in alarge dry cloth or bath towel; place one end under foot and twist the rolled-up cloth around and around until it is curled up quite tightly; then shake out the cloth and the garment, and repeat the operation, only placing the other end of the roll under foot on the second occasion. The garment must next be well shaken and stretched out to its proper size and shape, for as it is pulled when wet so it will remain when dry; it should be hung either in the sun or at a litle distance from the fire to dry, but not too near, or it will steam and shrink; an occasional shake during the drying will help to raise the wool and make it soft. It is best not to iron any fabrics of this description, as this tends to make them close; however, if the slightly creased appearance which they have after being washed is objected to they may be smoothed with a cool iron. Whoever washes either winter or summer flannels by this method will find them always soft, fluffy, light, and crowning glory—large enough.

SUPERSTITIOUS TRAVELLERS.

A Veteran Passenger Conductor Talks of the Whims of Tourists.

No one but the experienced passenger conductor knows just how whimsical and cranky the travelling public really is. A traveller may have some peculiar fad or notion when he is on the road, but he never dreams that there are thousands of others just like him, or perhaps worse. In years of experience the conductor rubs elbows with all sorts of people, and in spite of himself becomes a mind and face reader, who takes a back seat from no one except a professional.

"Yes, travellers are superstitious and cranky," said a veteran knight of the punch, in response to a query by a reporter. "I think the average passenger conductor deals with more oddities daily than the curio collector of a freak show. As to superstition, I think there is more of it crops out on trains than anywhere else. Last week, just as the train was ready to pull out for Chicago, a well dressed man came out of the coach on the platform, and in an agitated manner asked me what day it was.

"I told him it was Friday, and without another word he re-entered the coach and in a moment returned with his luggage, and by way of explanation stated that he never began a journey on Friday and would wait until the next morning. That is only a sample. That much mooted unlucky thirteen is perhaps the cause of more worry and inconvenience to tourists than any other item which they think of in omen. I have known passengers to begin at the head of the train to see if they could find number thirteen anywhere.

"If the engine happened to be thirteen they would resignedly wait for the next train, and if they succeeded in finding number thirteen on any of the coaches they would hold up their hands in holy horror. I have seen passengers refuse to ride in a coach which held thirteen passengers, and if you ask a ticket man he will tell you that of all sections in a sleeper thirteen is the most difficult to dispose of.

"Then, aside from the superstition which prevails among the travelling public, there are thousands of passengers who are cranky, and if they lose a chance to kick are in a bad humor for a week afterwards. They kick for a seat in the centre of the coach, kick because a train goes too slow or too fast, kick because they are in a draught or because it is too hot. And the worst of it all is that when they kick I am the individual who is called up to hear them, as if I was responsible for the whole business.

"About the only time when some fellows don't kick is when they are on their honeymoons. Everything goes on as smoothly as if it had been ordered so, but let the same men ride on the same train five years later and the chances are they'll kick themselves into exhaustion."—Pittsburg Post.

"THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN."

("A bond of affection existed between the navies of England and America, and they were always glad to reciprocate the good feeling exhibited toward them by the British navy. Nobody had said a word on behalf of Jack, the man behind the gun; but he was as good as he ever was, and blood was the thing that told." —Rear-Admiral Erben, in response to the toast of the "United States Navy" at the banquet given to the officers of the United States cruiser Chicago.)

Good! Erben, good! You've hit my mood
And also hit the mark.
Punch loves all craft, afore and aft,
Right down from Noah's ark.
A ship to him means pluck, smart trim,
Loyalty, love and fun;
But, sir, you bet, he'll not forget
"The Man Behind the Gun!"

Thanks, Admiral E., for touching P.,
That neat and telling phrase!
He joins full heart, for his poor part
In all that mutual praise
Poured freely out 'twixt sailors stout,
But that which "cops the bun"
Is your sound crack about brave Jack
"The Man Behind the Gun!"

Yes; he's the chap who, hap what hap,
Will keep our flags afloat.
John, Jonathan (each salloman
Is "Jack" aboard a boat!)
Briton or Yank, whate'er his rank,
All know what has been done,
'Neath Cross or Star, by plain Jack Tar,
"The Man Behind the Gun!"

Yes; guns grow big, and build and rig
Are changed since Nelson's time.
Huge iron pots and spanking shots
Spoil beauty and floor rhyme.
But when we close with fighting foes,
We'll find, ere all is done,
We'll still depend on our old friend,
"The Man Behind the Gun!"

Capt. Mahan is just the man
To prove that Erben's right.
Iron or oak, ships are "no joke,"
But "flesh and blood" must fight.
Your "hundred tonner" is a stunner;
Yet fights will still be won,
If won they are, by stout Jack Tar,
"The Man Behind the Gun!"

Fair breezes waft your U.S. craft,
(Cruiser Chicago) still!
Valor and wit still keep us knit
In brotherly good will!
Mahan, let's liquor! Blood is thicker
Than water. So, my son,
A bumper brim all round to him—
"The Man Behind the Gun!"

—London Punch.

THE FIRST STRIKE.

The Flute Players of Rome Set the Example 300 Years Ago.

Livy, in his famous book, "The Annals," ix., 30, relates in the following suggestive words the story of a singular strike which occurred at Rome in the year 300 B. C. and was probably the first strike ever known: "That year occurred an event little worthy of being related, and which I would pass in silence had it not appeared as involving religion. The flute players, dissatisfied because the latest censors had forbidden them to take part in the banquet in Jupiter's Temple, according to the ancient custom, withdrew, every one of them, to Tibur, so that nobody was left at Rome to play during the sacrifices. This incident shocked the religious sentiment of the senate, and the senators sent messengers to invite the inhabitants of Tibur to make every effort in order that the playerss hould be restored to the Romans. The Tiburtines, having promised not to neglect anything necessary for that purpose, caused the flute players to come to the place where the senate met and exhorted them to go back to Rome. Seeing that they could not prevail upon them to do so, they employed a stratagem in keeping with their character. On a day of festival, on a pretext that music would increase the joy of the feast, every citizen invited the flue players individually to his house, and wine, of which people of that profession are usually fond, was igven to them in such quantities that they fell into a deep sleep. They were then thrown into wagons and transported to Rome. They only became aware of what had happened the day after, when dawn surprised them lying on the carts, which had been left in the Forum. A large crowd had assembled, and they were induced to promise that they would remain at Rome. The right of attending the banquets was restored to these flute players.

Whether Pasteur and Koch's peculiar modes of treatment will ultimately prevail or not, their theory of blood contamination is the correct one, though not original. It was on this theory that Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass., nearly fifty years ago, formulated Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY TIMES
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THE BEST YET

CANADA

A Portfolio of Original Photographic Views of Our Country.

A Canadian Production

Canadian Cuts, Paper and Printing

This is a work that should be in every Canadian home; it is a magnificent publication and only needs to be seen to be appreciated.

It depicts in panoramic photographic pictures the urban and rural life of the Canadian people, their industrial hives, their great public enterprises and their national landmarks—the series will cover the whole vast domain of British America, from the Arctic Ocean to the forty-ninth parallel, and from the fog banks of Labrador to the pure breezes of the Pacific Ocean.

We have secured the right for this magnificent, work and will issue one part each week.

SEND TEN CENTS TO THIS OFFICE WITH COUPON

SEE COUPON ON PAGE SEVEN.

BY MAIL 12 CENTS.

THE TIMES, VICTORIA, B.C.

THE New Brunswick Royal Art Union

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OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Capital Stock: $150,000.

Incorporated to Promote Art.

This Company will distribute among its subscribers, on the

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3,432 Works of Art, aggregating in value $65,115. Every subscriber has an equal chance.

The Grand Prize is a Group of Works of Art valued at $18,750. Subscription tickets for sale at the New Brunswick Royal Art Union Gallery in St. John, N. B. Price $1.00 each. In addition to the monthly chance of winning a valuable prize, the holder of 12 consecutive monthly subscription tickets, will receive an original Work of Art, by such artists as Thos. Moran, N. A.; Wm. H. Shelton and others.

Send money for subscriptions by registered letter, money order, bank check or draft, to

THE NEW BRUNSWICK ROYAL ART UNION, Ltd., St. John, N. B.

Circulars and full information mailed free.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

WEAKNESS OF MEN

Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured.

by a perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day; soon know yourself a king among men, mind and body. Nerve force, will, energy, brain power, when failing or lost, are restored by this treatment. Victims of abuses and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, early errors, ill health, regain your vigor! Don't despair, even if in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robbed you. Let us show you that medical science and business honor still exist; here go is hand in hand. Write for our book with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, free. Over 2,000 references.

ERIE MEDICAL CO. Buffalo, N. Y.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Orders for changes in the reading of advertisements must be handed in to the Times office before 10 a.m. to insure insertion the same day. New advertisements, displayed, will be received up to 3 p.m. and small ads. until 4 p.m. Merchants and other patrons will aid us a great deal by observing these rules, as the work of re-setting requires time and care, and cannot be done satisfactorily when the copy is being required for press.

VICTORIA COLLEGE,

BEACON HILL PARK.

(LATE CORRIG COLLEGE.

The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and fully equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Straits.

First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates, University, Professional, Commercial and Modern Courses.

Reasonable fees. Cricket, football, swimming, athletics, etc. For spring term entrance apply

PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A.

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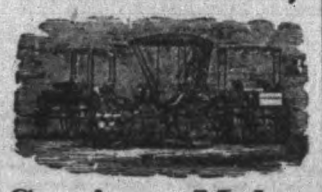
JOHN MESTON,



Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

VICTORIA, B. C.

REWARD.

A Reward of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) will be paid for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who, on or about the morning of the 18th inst., placed or caused to be placed or exploded, a bomb or other dangerous explosive on or near the residence of Alexander Sharp, at Wellington, in the County of Nanaimo.

Signed,

R. DUNSMUIR & SONS.

Victoria, B.C., March 16, 1894.

Shawnigan Lake.

Every comfort for pleasure-seekers at Shawnigan Lake Hotel. Accommodation for hunting, fishing or boating parties. Three cottages to let, furnished or unfurnished, kitchen attached. Families or parties will find these comfortable and convenient.

GEO. KOENIG, Proprietor.

Notice to Water Consumers.

The attention of Consumers of Water supplied from the City Water Works is hereby drawn to sections 12 and 20 of the "Waterworks Regulation By-law, 1894," which provides that from the 15th day of April to the 15th day of September, both inclusive, in each year, no consumer of the water of the said Waterworks shall use such water for irrigating, except on the respective days hereinafter mentioned, namely:

In North Ward, on Mondays and Thursdays.

In Central Ward, on Tuesdays and Fridays, and

In South Ward, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

If water is used for watering lawns or gardens at other than the time hereinbefore specified there shall be charged fifty cents additional for each infraction.

By order.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., June 15th, 1894.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Notice is hereby given to parties proposing to tender for supplying 300 tons (of 2240 lbs) of cast iron coated, plain water-pipe and three and one quarter tons of special casting to the Corporation of the City of Victoria, that the time for receiving tenders for such supply has been extended until the 24th day of July next, at 4 p.m.

By order of the Council.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

Victoria, B C. June 30th 1894.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use IS THE BEST.

Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other.

Manufactured by RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS, ALBANY, OREGON.

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN.)

Removed to 199 Johnson Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Fluererfelt, Gorge Road

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SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

LACROSSE.

WESTMINSTER PROTESTS.

New Westminster, July 19.—At a special meeting of the lacrosse club held last evening Saturday's match with Victoria was discussed. It was decided to send an appeal to the provincial association with a request for an investigation of the conduct and playing of Morton, of the Victoria team, on the field. It was further decided to send a protest to the Victoria lacrosse club against Morton being allowed to play in future. Before adjourning the meeting instructed the secretary to forward to Captain John Irving of Victoria a letter of thanks for his generous treatment of the Westminster team when in Victoria.

THE RIFLE.

CANADA NEAR THE TOP.

London, July 18.—The match for the Rajah of Kalapore's challenge cup, competed for by teams of eight, seven shots at 200, 500 and 600 yards, by representatives of the Mother Country and the Colonies, was shot to-day. The cup will be held for one year by the team making the highest aggregate score. England, Canada, Jersey and Guernsey were in the competition this afternoon. The following were the scores at 200 yards range: England, 243; Canada, 233; Jersey, 233; Guernsey, 225. At the second distance, 500 yards, the scores stood: England, 231; Guernsey, 215; Canada, 214; Jersey, 211. The Canadians made a splendid showing at the final range, but couldn't overtake the aggregate of England. The scores at this distance were: Canada, 230; England, 225; Jersey, 211; Guernsey, 202.

England's team won the McKinnon cup, and to its 124 points added nine for drill. Canada was allowed the full ten points for drill, which made its total 114. The scores were as follows: England, 133; Scotland, 122; Canada, 114; Wales, 85.

FOURTH OF THE SERIES.

The eight Victoria rifle teams who are competing in the Canadian Military rifle league series, will spend all day to-morrow at the Clover Point range. This is the fourth match in the series.

CRICKET.

VISITORS FROM VANCOUVER.

The Vancouver cricket team arrived from the mainland last evening and are this afternoon playing the navy at the canteen grounds. To-morrow they play the Victoria team at Caledonia park, commencing at 10.30. The teams for to-morrow's game are: Vancouver—T. S. Saunders, McIvor Campbell, O. G. Evan-Thomas, H. B. Towse, H. J. Scukler, J. W. St. Clair, C. M. Cooper-Coles, C. Nelson, C. R. Hamilton, E. Mahon and W. G. Thynne.

Victoria—Hon. C. E. Pooley (captain), and Messrs. Ward, Foulkes, Irving, Barnes, Templar, Goward, Wolley, Little, Morley and Wallis.

ALBIONS V. NAVY.

The Albions play the navy at the canteen grounds to-morrow. The Albions will be represented by Warden (captain), Thomas, Schwengers, Anderson, Frost, Swinerton, Green, Hewett, Savory, Martin (H. J.) and Fowkes.

THE WHEEL.

VANCOUVER'S AUGUST MEETING

Vancouver, July 19.—Mr. J. Bowell of H. M. Customs goes to the Sound and San Francisco on Saturday to make arrangements for wheelsmen's excursions to Vancouver on the occasion of the provincial meet in August. Over $1000 is to be distributed in prizes, in addition to the championship events, and all the best men on the coast are to be present, so that the track records are sure to be obliterated.

YACHTING.

WILL HOLD A REGATTA.

It was decided at a meeting of the yacht club held last evening, to hold a fall regatta on the day preceding the agricultural exhibition. The committee, composed of Captain Warren, John Hall, W. Croft and F. C. Holden, were appointed to canvas the city and collect the $350 needed for prizes.

The club's regular weekly race takes place to-morrow, starting at 2 o'clock from the James Bay boat house. The starters will be Daisy Bell, Irene, Victoria, Star and Edith.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Last evening, in the Carter House pool tournament Heinski (rec. 30) defeated Davidson (rec. 20) by 6 points. To-night Shaw (rec. 25) plays Borax (rec. 25).

NANAIMO NEWS.

Surveyors Exploring the Route for the Extension of the E. & N.

Nanaimo, July 18.—The annual meeting of the subscribers to the Nanaimo hospital took place on Wednesday evening, when the yearly reports were presented. The auditors' report showed that the receipts for the year were $6,300.26; expenditure, $6,151.54, leaving a balance of $148.72. The assets are placed at $20,051.22, and liabilities, $291.22. Following the auditors' report comes that of the surgeon, who reported medical cases treated 70, surgical cases 45, and during the year there had been eleven deaths. The officers and board of directors were re-elected.

Yesterday a number of men were engaged in removing the remains of the electric light plant, which will be shipped to Victoria. Whether or not the present proprietor intends putting in new machinery is a matter of speculation.

James Hardy and Miss Mary Woodburn were united in marriage by Rev. R. R. Maithand yesterday afternoon. Both are very popular and a host of their friends attended the ceremony.

It is felt in the city that very dull times may be expected for a few months in consequence of the indifference in the coal trade. Union already appears to be suffering in this respect, although it is not anticipated that it will continue for any length of time, as it is stated the strike on the railroads of the United States is the cause of it.

The Reform club party claim they have sufficient evidence to unseat Walkem, but the difficulty encountered is that the individuals are afraid to impart their knowledge of the affair for fear they will be thrown out of employment.

The survey party in charge of Mr. Peters, C. E., engaged in surveying the route for the extension of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway to Comox, is now at Englismen's river. The route taken from Wellington follows the coast line from Nanoose bay, thence in a southerly direction as far as Knight's property, running thence northwest to French creek. As far as can be ascertained at present, there can be very little doubt but that the work of construction will be commenced this summer and at least a portion of the road built.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Cases Arising Out of Claims for Personal Property Tax.

Yesterday Joseph Mayer, through his solicitors, Messrs. Belyea & Gregory, issued a writ against C. Booth, provincial assessor and tax collector, claiming an injunction and $1000 damages for wrongful distress of goods. Some time ago the plaintiff, who is an auctioneer and jeweler of Seattle, bought the stock of Kingham & Co., from the assignees of Green, Worlock & Co., and employed Cuthbert & Co., of this city, to sell the goods at auction, which was advertised to begin at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. About a quarter of an hour before the commencement of the sale it is alleged that the defendant Booth sent a bailiff in and seized the goods for $90 personal tax due by Joshua Kingham. The bailiff would not permit the sale to go on or permit anything to be brought into or taken out of the store. Mayer at once consulted his legal advisers, who notified Messrs. Yates and Beaven that they would be held responsible for damages, as they had on the sale guaranteed the title, and a writ was at once issued against Booth as before stated. Just by whom or how it was worked is not known, but as a result the tax collector drew off his forces and the sale went merrily on yesterday afternoon and evening. The same sort of case arose here not long ago. J. R. Gill & Co., of Portland, under their mortgage took possession of Kerr & Begg's stock, which they sold to one Coddington, who afterwards sold it to Hibben & Co. When Hibben & Co. were removing the stock the tax collector came in and demanded some $60 personal tax due by Kerr & Begg. The goods were allowed to be taken away on Hibben & Co. keeping back the amount out of the purchase money; but now Coddington has notified Hibben & Co. not to pay the collector, as he claims no lien attaches for personal tax.

Mr. Justice Walkem in the Supreme Court chambers this morning heard the following applications:

In re Blackett, Gibson v. Blackett.—Order made for application for discovery of the defendant J. C. Blackett. Eberts & Taylor for defendants and Bodwell & Irving for plaintiff.

Crossdalle v. Hall.—Order made for affidavit on production by plaintiff and for examination for discovery of plaintiff and defendant before Mr. McLeod at Nelson. Crease for plaintiff and Anderson (McPhillips, Wooton & Barnard) for defendant.

FORESTERS' CELEBRATION.

Preparations for a Grand Affair at Nanaimo To-morrow.

Nothing that would in any way tend to the success of the Foresters' celebration at Nanaimo to-morrow, has been left undone. Members of the order in all parts of the province are taking an interest, and excursion steamers and trains will carry them to the scene of amusement. The Victoria delegation leave in the morning at 8:30 by a special train. Among the party will be the members of the Star lacrosse team, who play a match in the afternoon, with the Nanaimo team.

There will be fine bands present, including the Royal Arthur's. A grand procession will be formed at the Foresters' hall, Nanaimo, and march through the streets in the following order: Court Robin Hood, Court Beaver, Court Robert Dunsmuir, Court Pacific, Victoria Juveniles, Court Northern Light, Vancouver and Westminster Juveniles, Court Lord Dufferin, Court Nanaimo Foresters' Home, Nanaimo Juveniles, members of the Royal Arthur flag ship, Court Vancouver, district officers Columbia district, accompanied by the Companions of the Forest in carriages, also five bands and orchestra, including the Royal Arthur, New Westminster, Vancouver, Wellington and Nanaimo brass bands.

Among the various mechanical operations in which pneumatic power is applied with special advantage as compared wth ordinary methods, those of calking, stonecutting, etc., have become prominent, the economy of time and labor in these industries thus gained being marked. Rotary cutting tools driven by compressed air have been used to a considerable extent in England and this country, both stonecutting and the calking of ship and boiler plates being very largely done by tools of a similar character. For ship and boiler work a very ingenious tool is used, a vibratory back and forth motion being given the implement at the amazing rate of fifteen thousand strokes per minute; the motive power is compressed air at the pressure of forty pounds to the square inch, this acting on a plunger varying from one to three inches in diameter, according to the power of the tool and the purpose for which it is intended, and a very rapid motion, vibratory, is given by alternating the admission of air to the two ends of the plunger; the length of the troke is only about an eighth of an inch, and each blow strikes the calking tool, which is held in position by springs, the execution being very efficient.—New York Sun.

PERSONAL.

Miss Frank left for Portland last night.

Capt. John Irving left for Cassiar last evening.

Master Percy Rome left for Salem, Ore., last night.

John Wilson, the cattle man, is down from Tacoma.

Dr. Metherell came over from the Mainland last evening.

Robert Hamilton and wife, of Vancouver, are at the Driard.

C. B. Sword, M. P. P., arrived from the Sound this morning.

Jacob Sehl returned last evening from Harrison Hot Springs.

A. C. Gordon and A. Johnston, of New Westminster, are at the Oriental.

Miss Ross, of Portland, Ore., is visiting Miss Glessiman, 58 Collinson street.

Mrs. C. D. Stevens, wife of the acting agent of the Great Northern, is in the city.

Jay H. Adams, the railway contractor, and a party of six registered at the Driard this morning.

E. M. Yarwood, the Nanaimo barrister, returned from the Sound on the Rosalie this morning.

E. M. Yarwood, of Nanaimo, returned form Portland this moming and goes home this afternoon.

F. W. Pettygrove and wife and Mrs. E. Blondt, of San Francisco, registered at the Oriental this morning.

Mrs. Marchant, wife of Lieut. Marchant, R. N., did not accompany her husband to Honolulu, but instead went home to London.

THE KNIGHT OF CHIVALRY.

He Was Polite and Soft-Spoken, But a Devil in a Fight.

I wonder whether Froissart, that old Hainault Canon, had any idea of what he was doing—whether it ever struck him that the day would come when his book would be the one great authority about not only the times in which he lived, but the whole institution of chivalry. It is far more likely that his whole object was to gain some advantage from the various barons and princes whose names and deeds he recounts. He has left it on record how, when he visited the court of England he took with him as a present a handsome bound volume of his work—and doubtless if one could follow the good Canon one would find his journeys littered with similar copies which were probably expensive gifts to the recipient.

But, whatever the motive, the work could not have been done more thoroughly. There is something of Herodotus in the Canon's cheery, chatty, garrulous manner. But he had the advantage of the Greek in accuracy. Considering that he belonged to the same age which gravely accepted the traveller's tales of Sir John Mandeville, it is, I think, remarkable how careful and accurate the chronicler is. Take for example his description of Scotland and the Scotch—which is a subject over which a fourteenth century Hainaulter might be allowed some little scope for imagination—we can see now that his picture must be on the whole have been very correct.

But the most interesting of all to my mind is his picture of the knights and knight-errants. He lived himself just a little after the hey-day of chivalry, but quite early enough to know many of the men who had been looked upon as the flower of knighthood of the time. His book was read, too, and commented upon by these very men (as many of them as could read), and so we may take it that the picture of these soldiers is a correct one. If you collate the remarks and speeches of the knights, too (as I have had occasion to do), you will find a remarkable uniformity running all through them. They are always consistent. We may take it, then, that this really does represent the sort of man who fought at Crecy and Poictiers.

But if it does it differs in important respects from anything which we have ever had presented to us in our historical romances. To take a slight instance, Scott's mediaeval knights were usually muscular athletes in the prime of life. Bois-Gilbert, Front-de-Boeuf, Richard, Ivanhoe, Count Robert—they were all such. But the most famous knights in Froissart were old, crippled, blinded. Chandos, the best lance of his day, was, I believe, over 80 when he lost his life through being charged on the side on which he had already lost an eye. He was well on to 70 when he rode out from the English army and slew the Spanish champion, big Martin Ferrera, upon the morning of Navaretta. Youth and strength were very useful, no doubt, but these who had lost them could still carry to the wars their wiliness, their experience, and their desperate courage.

Chandos must have particularly impressed Froissart's imagination, for again and again he draws little pictures of him which we cannot forget. You may remember that one of the English fleet starting from Winchelsea (I think it was Winchelsea) to meet the Spanish fleet, which by a courteous pre-arrangement was to start from the other side so as to fight in the centre of the channel. It was the kind of a scene upon which Froissart would dwell with an unctuous delight, for he was thoroughly a man of his age, and it was an age when the churchman merged himself very easily in the soldier. Chandos, then in his prime, sat in the bows of the leading ship with a broad-brimmed Flemish hat on, and he sang certain songs which he had learned of late, playing his accompaniment upon a mandolin. It was a scene characteristic of the age, the two great fleets drawing together with the flutter of flags and the flash of arms, and then the first fighting man of England picking out his tune upon his mandolin. It was all so debonair and light-hearted. But the work was done all the same. The channel was smeared with red that day, and at night there were twenty high ships in Winchelsea port which had never started from it in the morning.

Debonair—that is the very word invented to describe the thing. The knight was bloody-minded and ferocious. There was little quarter save where a ransom might be claimed. But withal he was light-hearted and true to his own peculiar code. Chivalry was a huge game and the players were never too serious over it There was no personal feeling or bitterness as there might be now in a war between Frenchmen and Germans. On the contrary, the old knights were very soft-spoken and polite to each other. "Is there any small vow of which I might relieve you?" "Would you wish to attempt some little deed of arms upon me?" And in the midst of a fight they would stop and converse before renewing it, with many compliments upon each other's prowess. When Seaton, the Scotchman, had exchanged as many blows as he wished with a company of French knights, he said, "Thank you, thank you!" and galloped away. An Englishman made a vow "for his own advancement and the exaltation of his lady" that he would ride into the city of Paris and touch a certain part with his lance. When the French knights at the barrier saw him coming they perceived that he must be under vow, so they drew aside and encouraged him to discharge himself of it. This he did, and as he galloped back, they cried out after him: "You have carried yourself very well sir." It chanced, however, that on the sidewalk there stood a certain unmannerly butcher, who understood nothing of the rules of the game, so as the Englishman passed, this low-born fellow forgot himself so far as to brain him with his poleaxe. Froissart gives no sequel to the story, but it would be quite in keeping with what one would expect, to find that one of the French knights passed his lance through the body of the butcher.—A. Conan Doyle.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—E. M. Yarwood, J. J. Bogardus, F. E. Alice, C. B. Sword, Mrs. C. D. Stevens, Capt Randall, Bessie Ross, R. Wickins, W. Fitzpatrick.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—R. B. Miller, D. K. Changgannes, Weeks & Robson, Evans, Coleman & Evans.

Neglect of the hair often destroys its vitality and natural hue, and causes it to fall out. Before it is too late apply Hall's Hair Renewer, a sure remedy.

Use Gibbon's Toothache gum, sold druggists.

Short Talk on Advertising.

An advertisement won't work miracles, it won't sell ice in Greenland, nor snow shoes at the equator. It will sell overcoats in July if they are cheap enough, but a seasonable ad. of seasonable stuff is always best.

Dull season advertising must be considered in two ways. As advertising and as insurance—insurance of business—insurance against loss of trade.

Such insurance should be placed on the same business principles that dictate the placing of fire and life insurance. Pick out the strongest companies—the best papers.

Business insurance—advertising—is better than any other kinds. They repay the losses caused by misfortune. Advertising prevents the misfortune.

It may be possible to do advertising from which you will never see any results. It is certain that you will never get results from the advertising that you do not do.

If all the money that is wasted in wothless media were concentrated in the best paper—a paper like "The Times," it would carry a GOOD advertisement straight through the dull season.

Advertising finds a parallel in farming. At some seasons the harvest follows the planting very quickly, at others the result is slower.

Plant advertising seed in December and the crop comes at once. Plant in July and it may be September before the full, rich harvest comes, but it will come. And if you plant a little "gardensass" along with it, you'll get something to eat right straight through July and August too.

Don't try to sell heavy things—things involving great outlay. Seek out the little catchy useful things. Get a wedge of satisfaction started into the house with a three-cent fan, and the big end of it will carry in some silk dresses later on.

Running expenses are much the same whether you're dull or busy. Figure the cost of advertising against the gross profit of the increased business from week to week and the operation will show a profit every time.

Valises!

..ALL SIZES..

Ten Inches to 24 Inches

..ALL PRICES..

75 Cents to $9.00

AT

CAMERON'S

55 Johnson Street.

Cash Grocery

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures.
No Chinese Hieroglyphics.
All Goods Sold as Represented.
The Best in the Market.

NEW GOODS.

COTTOLENE, 12 1-2 Cents.
PURE LARD, 15 Cents
ENGLISH BACK BACON, 15c
ARMOUR'S HAM, 18c.
ARMOUR'S BACON, 20c
B.C. GRANULATED SUGAR, $5.25 Cwt.
BUTTER, 25c per lb.

R. H. JAMESON & CO.,
Red Front Store, 33 Fort St.

Cash!

CHANCE IN BUSINESS.... FROM CREDIT TO CASH.

BIG DROP IN PRICES TO SUIT HARD TIMES

Call on us and SAVE MONEY on your GROCERIES.

JOHNS BROS., 281 DOUGLAS ST

Gold and Silver Extraction.

The Cassel Gold Extracting Co., Ld., of Glasgow, (the MacArthur Forrest Cyanide Process),

To proceed to negotiate with mine owners and others for the extraction of the above metals from the most refractory ores and to treat and report on samples up to one ton in weight sent to its EXPERIMENTAL WORKS, VANCOUVER.

All communications to be addressed to W. Pellew Harvey, F.C.S., Assay and Mining Office, Vancouver B.C.

All kinds of assay, analytical and mining work undertaken. je21

NOTICE.

The Law Society of British Columbia will receive applications for the office of Law Reporter on or before the 4th day of August, 1894.

J. P. WALLS, Secretary.

FOR SALE

6 Lots--2 Corners

ONE ACRE

The best site for a good house on the market. Close to Tramway. Near to water. City water on property.

THREE LOTS

Cultivated as garden. Price $1,400. A great bargain.

J. E. CRANE,
30 Broad Street.

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Sole Agents R. Dunsmuir & Sons' Wellington Coal.

Special Rates for Carload Lots.

OFFICES: 100 Government Street and 24 Store Street. Telephone No. 83.

Orders Must be Accompanied by Cash

★ ★ ★

★ Armour's ★

Bacon and Hams

Have Arrived After Long Delay.

Erskine, Wall & Co

COR. GOV'T & FORT STS.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS
To and from All European Points

From Montreal.

Allan Line, Parisian	July 28
Allan Line, Mongolian	Aug. 4
Dominion Line, Oregon	July 28
Dominion Line, Sarnia	Aug. 4
Beaver Line, Superior	Aug. 1
Beaver Line, Winnipeg	Aug. 8

From New York.

Cunard Line, Lucania	July 28
Cunard Line, Umbria	Aug. 4
White Star Line, Britannia	Aug. 1
White Star Line, Majestic	Aug. 8
American Line, Chester	Aug. 1
American Line, New York	Aug. 8
Nor. Ger. Lloyd, Weser	Aug. 8
Nor. Ger. Lloyd, Obdam	Aug. 16
Anchor Line, Ethiopia	Aug. 11
Anchor Line, Furnessia	Aug. 18
Allan State Line, California	Aug. 3
Allan State Line, Nebraska	Aug. 17

Saloon fares from $40 to $90 according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $30 and $40. Steerage, $10 to $25. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to

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Special and complicated Lenses for all the leading oculists of Victoria and the Province. Our work is equal in accuracy, quality and finish to the best that can be had ANYWHERE, and our prices are lower than if you sent away for the glasses.

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If you want your glasses neatly repaired bring them to us.